

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1929—VOL. XXII, NO. 7

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

U. S. ASKS 53 NATIONS TO SEE KELLOGG PACT OBEYED IN FAR EAST

Stimson Sends China and Russia Reminder of Duties as Signatories

AMERICA LAUNCHES FIRST BIG PEACE MOVE

Weight of World Public Opinion Expected to Force Settlement in Manchuria

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—For the first time in history a nation has appealed to the Kellogg anti-war pact to mobilize public opinion in behalf of peace.
In a triple series of communications, embracing virtually every civilized country, the United States Government calls public attention to the events in Manchuria; asks Russia and China to consider their solemn pledges of peace under the Kellogg pact, and at the same time singles out the five great powers most interested in the Far East to back up its own appeal for peace addressed to the two principals in the Manchurian controversy.

The machinery for the first direct appeal to world conscience through the Kellogg pact takes three forms:
1. Identical statements from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to 53 of the 56 signatories of the Paris treaty—the remaining three are the United States itself, Russia, and China—pointing out the state of affairs in Manchuria.

2. Identical statements to China and Russia—the latter through the French Foreign Office—recalling to them their solemn obligations under the pact.

3. Informal requests to Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan and Italy that they send individual communications similar to the American statement to the Chinese and Russian governments.

New Chapter in World Relations
The State Department's action has several major implications. Once more the State Department has got in touch with the Soviet Government through the agency of an intermediary. At the same time the State Department indicates by its action that it is not sufficiently satisfied with reports of peace movements in Manchuria to hold its present drastic move in abeyance.

But, above everything else, a definite step has been undertaken by great power to invoke the Kellogg pact in a specific controversy which indicates that the United States Government intends to regard the pact as a living treaty capable of being made

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Geneva to Take Up Matter of Forcing Freedom in Trade

GENEVA—The most important question with which the League of Nations will deal in December is that of bringing into force a convention for the abolition of import and export restrictions. For this purpose a conference of signatories of the convention will meet in Paris Dec. 5.

Conditions for putting the convention into operation have been fulfilled by the ratification of 18 states, but Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Turkey have still to deposit their ratification before anything can be done. The United States is among the states ratifying.

The Committee for the Unification of Transport Statistics will meet in Paris Dec. 9 in order to standardize railway statistics in such a way that they may afford a useful guide to movements of international trade. The subcommittee of the financial committee of the League of Nations will meet in London Dec. 16 to study a resolution on an economic conference regarding the economic tendencies affecting peace.

Geneva comes off rather badly so far as this month's meetings are concerned, for the only item of importance to be discussed at Geneva is the question of the draft convention for the abolition of customs duties on educational films. The difficulty of introducing these films to the public is that they have no commercial possibilities and a committee formed by the International Educational Cinematographic Institute of Rome, is to discuss how far this difficulty can be overcome by the abolition of customs duties.

SAN SALVADOR EXPOSITION
SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—The Government has created a permanent exposition in the National Industrial School where samples of articles manufactured in El Salvador are to be displayed.

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Synopsis of Events Leading to Peace Move

LEADING events in the Sino-Russian dispute follow:
July 10, 1929—Arrest and deportation of Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria by Chinese authorities, who alleged that Russia had been spreading Communist propaganda through its agents.

July 13—Moscow sends ultimatum to Nanking giving Chinese three days in which to agree to a conference to settle differences.

July 16—Chinese reply defends seizure of railway. Russia breaks off relations and armies begin assembling on the frontiers.
July 20—Colonel Stimson sends first reminder to both governments of their obligations under Kellogg pact.
The following months saw a succession of peace moves accompanied by border clashes, the latter culminating in the reported Russian invasion from the west which hastened the present world move for peace.

Rumania Plans to Dispose of Alien Property

Hope Expressed of Offer by Bulgaria Which May Halt Procedure

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Virgil Madgearu, newly appointed Minister of Finance, has decided to liquidate properties belonging to Hungarian, Austrian and Bulgarian citizens which have been under sequestration since the World War.

The announcement indicates that in the case of the first two, it is a simple question of confirmation of previous dispositions in accord with a formula foreseen by the law, but in the case of the Bulgarians, it appears to be a more serious matter.

The Rumanian Foreign Office stated recently that the sequestration order had been placed upon very important Rumanian properties belonging to the Government and citizens, which losses had been evaluated by the mixed commission at \$2,000,000.

At that time conferences were being held to liquidate the question, and Rumania was hopeful of settling the matter in exchange for a commercial treaty which would give it an outlet for certain surplus products, but it appears the work has been carried on so slowly that the Minister of Finance abandoned hope of agreement.

It is believed here that the decision of the Minister of Finance to dispose of the properties will bring an acceptable compromise proposition from Bulgaria, however, it was believed the order to liquidate the property will not be executed.

Bulgarian Press Aroused by Rumania's Action

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Bulgarian people vigorously criticize the recent decision of the Rumanian Government to liquidate immediately the property of Bulgarian subjects in Rumania. As the result of long continued negotiations, however, it was believed here that the question was on point of settlement and for that reason Bulgarians are astonished at the sudden decision of Rumania to close negotiations and dispose of the property at auction. It was generally believed here that in consequence of an agreement which would have been reached at the approaching reparations conference at The Hague the matter of sequestered Bulgarian property in Rumania had been adjusted in manner not unfavorable to Bulgaria and that in order to forestall such a contingency the Bucharest Government decided to take possession and dispose of the disputed property.

The Bulgarian press is aroused and the Government announces if Rumania does not alter its decision and postpone liquidation Bulgaria will oppose the act with all vigor and appeal to the League of Nations. Rumania is also made that Bulgaria will revise a tariff agreement now very favorable to Rumania to exclude Rumanian products from Bulgarian markets.

Mr. Ranney explained that by controlling the burning coal, either petroleum or carbon dioxide may be produced. From the former, he said, can be refined gasoline, while from the latter dry ice can be manufactured—both at low cost.

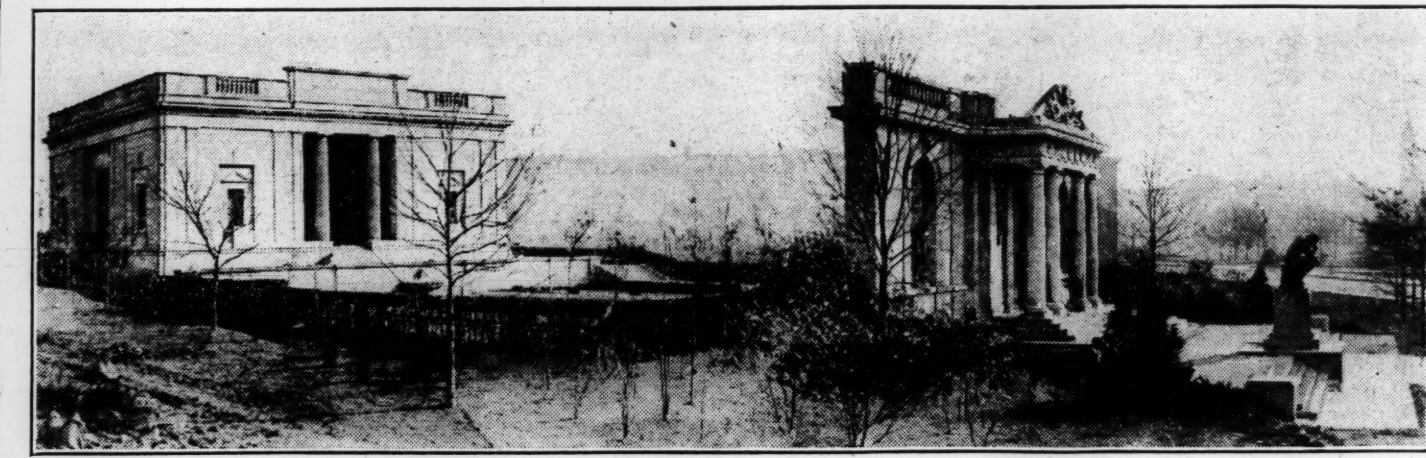
It was further explained that the gas can be piped to the consuming area or burned at the mouth of the

mine and transformed into electricity.

While he did not reveal the workings of his process specifically, he said the first production work would start either in Illinois or Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ranney is the inventor of a system whereby oil fields abandoned as completely drained can be made to yield further through the drying of subterranean sands. These patents are owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. His latest process is said to terminate many years of experimentation in the oil industry in attempts to control gas generated by burning coal underground.

Waterloo, Ia. (P)—Patents to cover a process for burning coal underground and piping the resultant gas to the surface have been applied for by Leo Ranney, well known in coal and oil refining circles.



A Large and Varied Collection of Rodiniana, the Handsome Gift of Jules Mastbaum, is Housed in a Striking Building Which is the Exact Copy of the Rodin Museum, near Meudon, France. The French Sculptor's World-Renowned Masterpiece, "The Thinker," is Seen to the Right of the Picture.

GERMAN OFFICER HONORED GUEST OF BRITISH ARMY

All Ranks Pay Tribute to Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck for Chivalry

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—General von Lettow-Vorbeck, the famous commander of the German forces in East Africa throughout the World War and who remained unconquered at its close, was the guest at a unique reunion dinner of 1000 old British soldiers of all ranks, including nurses, who wished thus to honor a gallant soldier and ex-adversary.

In the chair was General Smuts, erstwhile enemy of the British, now one of their most distinguished leaders and statesmen. Capt. A. W. Lloyd, who arranged the unique reconciliation gathering, not only as a tribute to the capacity of the English-speaking peoples for making friends after a quarrel, but also to the high esteem in which Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck is held by those who served against him.

In the four-year campaign, full of hardships, completely surrounded by enemies, Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck successfully maintained a guerrilla warfare without reproach, being allowed to surrender with the "honors of war."

World-wide interest has been manifested in the London visit of Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck. This function was attended by 10 generals, 8 admirals, 60 colonels and a regiment of soldiers.

The speeches during the evening were broadcast throughout Great Britain and Germany. Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck, whose name is almost a legend in East Africa, was obviously moved by the tremendous ovation and reception accorded to himself and his wife, Frau von Lettow-Vorbeck.

General Smuts, in a speech of welcome, after praising the chivalry of his former opponent, whom he characterized as a great African traveler, said: "This is a great occasion and in many ways unique. We are in a very special sense making peace to-night. You make peace with a man whom you take salt with him and when you break bread with him, and it is right that we as soldiers should make a beginning."

"We fighters should make peace and should set an example to the rest of the world. I sometimes feel that we have not yet made peace, that we have been living in a state of prolonged armistice and that the true peace is yet to come and that step we have taken tonight is one step toward it. The League of Nations has done a great deal to guide the footsteps of mankind in the paths of peace. Germany is a loyal member of that League and is doing her best to help on the good work."

Replying in English Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck said: "I am not a politician, only soldier. I believe in that peace which enables a great and proud nation to live without surrender. I am very pleased to enjoy English hospitality, renowned all over the world. It was some time in September, 1916, that General Smuts himself first offered me his hospitality and invited me to stay with him, and he was generous enough to extend his invitation to all the officers and men under my command, but I was very busy at the time and was detained by duty."

General Smuts has already explained that between the two parties there existed a very high degree of chivalry. I think this very precious thing is what made the campaign in East Africa really outstanding. I read with very great pleasure in an English paper 'those German soldiers in East Africa fought without gloves but with clean hands.'"

is a question puzzling many a young man—and his parents.

Advice on the new vocation and the prospects it offers will be given in another article of the series, "Training for a Career."

Tomorrow

Ford Raises Wages \$20,000,000 Annually to About 144,900 Men

Minimum Goes From \$6 to \$7 a Day—Graduated Increase of 5 Cents an Hour to \$7-\$10-a-Day Group—Takes in All American Plants—Canada Also

DETROIT (P)—Wage increases that will add approximately \$20,000,000 a year to the payroll of the Ford Motor Company were announced Dec. 3 by Edsel Ford, president of the company. The minimum wage of \$6 a day is increased to \$7 a day and increases graduating on the basis of 5 cents an hour were given employees already receiving between \$7 and \$10 a day.

The increase, which is effective as of Dec. 1, is confined to employees of the Ford Motor Company. The increase was considered a radical industrial move and many economists contended it could not be successfully accomplished.

Simultaneously the company reduced the working day from nine hours to eight hours. The increase alone resulted in an increase of \$11,600,000 a year for the workers concerned, while additions to the number of employees by reason of the shorter working day caused an added wage payment throughout the Ford plants of \$6,000,000 a year.

The second major increase was announced on Jan. 1, 1919, when the minimum scale was increased from \$5 to \$6 a day. The formal announcement by Edsel Ford said:

All Branches Included
"Ford employees of every grade began working under an increased wage scale Monday. The Ford minimum wage was increased from \$6 a day to \$7. All employees whose wage

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

ITALY SHOWING DESIRE TO REACH NAVAL ACCORD

Conversations Held With Powers to Solve Various Problems

ROME—The announcement is made that the Italian Government has now entered upon formal conversations with London, Washington and Tokyo with a view to reach a friendly understanding of all the problems to be discussed at the forthcoming naval conference.

Italy has requested the American, British and Japanese governments to furnish specific explanations on certain points likely to be raised in London, not only with the object of reaching a preliminary agreement among all the powers taking part in the conference, but also to clear the ground, as far as possible, on all misunderstandings which might prejudice the success of the London conference, or render its progress more difficult. Italy has duly informed the French Government of the conversations now proceeding with the other three naval powers.

In the meanwhile the denial that the two recently conducted submarine marines for Jugoslavia will not be accompanied home, as previously reported, by three French torpedo destroyers, has caused satisfaction in Italy, which was perturbed at the Franco-Jugoslav naval collaboration.

In this connection the Tribuna remarked that it was precisely the increase of the submarine strength of Jugoslavia which prompted the Italian Government to reconsider the problem of the abolition or limitation of submarines, unless all the other small Mediterranean powers acted likewise.

HOUSE CONGRATULATES BYRD ON POLAR DASH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—In compliance with a resolution unanimously adopted, the House of Representatives has radioed its congratulations to Commander Byrd at Little America. The resolution follows: "Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Speaker is requested, by means of the radio, to convey to Commander Richard E. Byrd and his associates the congratulations of the House on their recent successful flight over the south pole, which was marked by such unerring skill and dauntless courage, and to express its confident hope that the further activities of the expedition under the able and brilliant leadership of Commander Byrd will greatly contribute to the world's scientific knowledge."

Rumania Declares Labor on Sabbath Day Is Illegal

By Radio to the Christian Science Monitor
BUCHAREST, Rumania—An order given by the Minister of Labor in conjunction with the Minister of the Interior, forbidding Sunday work throughout the nation, has been approved at a mass meeting of commercial employees.

RODIN MUSEUM PRESENTED TO PHILADELPHIA

Generosity of Picture Magistrate Adds to City's Art Collection

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—The generosity of Jules E. Mastbaum has made it possible for the people of Philadelphia to enjoy a substantial addition to their already large collection of art objects, the Rodin Museum which has just been dedicated to the public by Paul Claudel, Ambassador from France to the United States who described the gift as another evidence of Franco-American friendship.

At the time of turning the key to the museum over to the Mayor, Harry A. Mackey, the Ambassador presented the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor to Mrs. Mastbaum, widow of the donor who had completed the plans for the museum before he passed on three years ago. The bestowal of the ribboned decoration was made by Mme. Claudel.

The building, of white limestone, a copy of the Rodin Museum near Meudon, France, contains 83 works of the sculptor in bronze, 39 plaster casts, two bas-reliefs, 64 original drawings, several paintings, a large collection of books, magazines and photographs related to the work of the great French artist. In one corner there is a large bronze bust of Clemenceau, war-time Premier of France, upon which had recently been placed a memorial wreath, while in another corner is a white marble bust of the donor beneath a memorial tablet setting forth the gift to the people of Philadelphia.

The museum is located on the city's great ornamental boulevard—the Parkway—at the head of which stands the Grecian temple which is Philadelphia's Art Museum and along the sides of which are groups of public buildings designed in the plans for an extensive art center.

In his dedicatory remarks, the French Ambassador recalled the days of his youth when he and Rodin were personal friends. His sister, he said, was one of Rodin's most zealous pupils and helped him with many of his most famous works.

This unusual gift to Philadelphia is the result of a visit of Jules Mastbaum to Paris in 1924 when he visited the Rodin Museum and was attracted by a small bronze statuette which he later acquired. That was the beginning of Philadelphia's collection. The idea of establishing a museum in this city expanded as he visualized a reproduction of the famous French art edifice on Philadelphia's Parkway and as he went deeper into the subject he found the city authorities happily agreeable to

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

ACCORD ON TARIFF URGED BY HOOVER IN ANNUAL MESSAGE

Bureau Consolidation to Check Extravagance

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON
PRESIDENT HOOVER'S request to Congress for added personal responsibility and the minimizing of the activities of Government boards and commissions is interpreted here as a direct move toward elimination of federal extravagance, waste and duplication.

The President believes sporadic efforts at reorganization of governmental departments can accomplish little. His proposal to transfer prohibition enforcement to the Department of Justice is seen as a step toward far-reaching coordination. He also favors such plans as combining the Pension Bureau and the National Home for Volunteer Soldiers with the Veterans' Bureau. Expediting of Government business and the added efficiency of a strongly centralized system is fully as important as the monetary saving, in President Hoover's opinion.

Stronger Enforcement of Dry Law Emphasized—Tax Cut Indorsed

BIGGER FUND ADVISED FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Full-Time Power Commission Proposed—Farm Aid Outlined—Peace Ideal Upheld

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A legislative program of wide scope, affecting through concrete recommendations every vital phase of the Nation's affairs was submitted by President Hoover to Congress assembled in the seventy-first regular session. In content the President's proposals and recommendations are the most comprehensive and progressive that Congress has been asked to consider in recent years. The message itself, while of considerable length, containing around 12,000 words, is briefer than the average of similar documents, which run around 15,000 words.

President Hoover's message is wholly devoid of politics and rhetoric. It is a characteristic matter-of-fact presentation of recommendations, each briefly outlined in itemized form. It opens with foreign relations and closes with prohibition and general law enforcement and observance. Within this range is included every major problem and issue facing the country, all tersely and concisely summarized.

The message was read by the clerks of the two houses. There have been occasions in the past when Presidents have read their messages in person, but President Hoover, heavily occupied with his economic mobilization program and international problems, the Chinese-Russian situation in Manchuria and preparations for the London naval conference, decided to have it delivered by the reading clerks of the chambers.

Pictures "State of the Union"
Both in form and in content, the message is in every sense an executive report "of the state of the Union."

Summarized, the most important of the President's recommendations are as follows:
Foreign Affairs—Adherence to the World Court under the new Root-Hurst formula; authority to appoint a commission to study the Haitian situation for formulation of a better policy; promise to improve Latin-American relations by strengthening diplomatic missions there through the appointment of men of wide experience and able to speak the language of the people.

National Defense—Advocates reduction of military forces.
Prohibition—Recommends concentration of responsibility by transferring Prohibition Bureau from treasury to Department of Justice; provision for the simplification of court procedure dealing with federal law violations; codification of prohibition laws; consolidation of border patrols under a single command.

Also additional legislation for improving and strengthening prohibition enforcement in the District of Columbia.

Reduction in Taxes
Tax Cut—Urges that surplus of several hundred millions be returned to taxpayers in form of \$100,000,000 tax cut, but owing to uncertainty of future revenues recommends reduction be confined for time to only one year.

Tariff—Reiterates recommendations made when convening special session that tariff revision be primarily for purpose of farm relief and should be "limited." Urges prompt action as an aid to existing business conditions; and strongly advises retention of present flexible tariff system.

General Economic Situation—Economic mobilization measures must be vigorously pressed and maintained until normal conditions are restored.

Railroads—Prompt enactment of consolidation legislation.
Electric Power Regulation—Complete and sweeping reorganization of the Federal Power Commission so as to create a commission of full-time members, with extensive authority and responsibility to cope with present-day conditions in water power industry.

Muscle Shoals—Establishment of special commission with authority to negotiate contracts for the operation of the plants.

Boulder Dam—Appropriation of funds necessary to begin work on vast project.

Increased Highway Aid
Waterways and Flood Control—Recommends increase by many millions appropriations for both these needs.

Highways—Advises of necessity of increasing federal aid, particularly for "farm-to-market" roads.

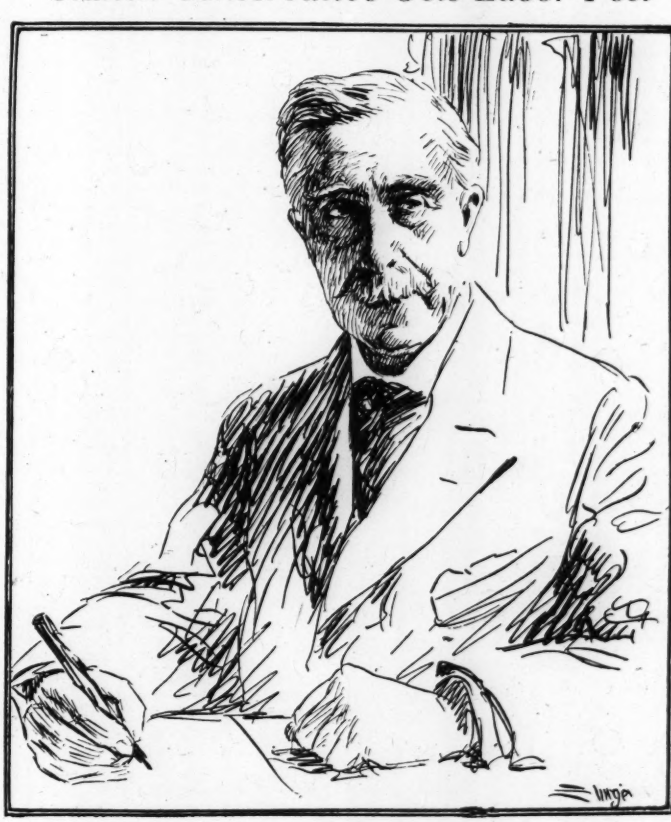
Public Buildings—Strongly recommends expansion of construction plans as measure of economy in savings to Government in rentals and also as great aid in present economic situation. Urges speed on Government building program in capital so as to obtain economies in construction and as aid to business.

Federal Prisons—Establishment of Bureau of Prisons in the Department of Justice; construction of new federal prisons and authorization of improvements in existing institutions.

Reorganization of Government—Granting of authority to the President to take action in accordance with a definite program outlined.

(The text of President Hoover's message starts on page 4.)

Stanch Conservative Gets Labor Post



LORD BLEDISLOE

Approved by King George as Governor-General of New Zealand, in succession to Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, Lord Bledisloe was formerly parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

SOUTH ANSWERS CALL OF HOOVER TO BUILD TRADE

Public Buildings, Highways
and Industrial Advance
Included in Plans

Public building projects, road construction and extensive industrial building will go forward in the southern states next year in support of President Hoover's prosperity stabilization program.

In response to inquiries from The Christian Science Monitor, governors and mayors in the South have outlined their plans for the expansion of public works in line with the President's request. The replies follow:

ATLANTA

By Mayor I. N. Ragsdale

The City of Atlanta is completing the expenditure of \$8,000,000 of bond issue funds voted in 1926. An election is authorized for Feb. 5, 1930, for an additional bond issue of \$4,000,000 for enlargement of municipal institutions. If bonds are approved, this work can be started during the early months of next year.

Since 1921 the City of Atlanta has expended \$18,850,000 of bond issue funds in the construction of new schools, viaducts, sewers, new City Hall and expansion of water works system. Paving and other forms of public works will expand, of course, as they do from year to year.

While the city is endeavoring to launch public works, private enterprises have planned more than \$20,000,000 worth of construction in the downtown area of the city alone. In the whole history of Atlanta never has such a large program of building been started at one time in the central business area. Most of this work will be done in the next 12 to 18 months. Included in the program are four skyscraper office buildings, a skyscraper office and cold storage structure, new railroad depot, a new post office building and a large new hotel.

Candler Field, municipal airport, is undergoing development to cost \$240,000 when completed, a portion of this work to be finished in the coming year.

I think it conservative to state that building operations in Atlanta next year should total \$30,000,000 or more. This will help materially in the national prosperity program suggested by President Hoover.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

By Mayor L. B. Owens

In support of President Hoover's plan for stabilizing prosperity, it will be our policy to begin January, 1930, any contemplated municipal construction and improvements.

A \$300,000 auditorium has been contracted for, and a stadium costing \$250,000 is planned. In Columbia is now being developed one of the finest airports in the South, leased to Curtiss-Wright Company. The hangar, costing over \$300,000, is now being constructed. It is planned to spend \$150,000 in 1930 on this airport.

The City School Board has purchased two four-acre sites for school extension purposes in 1930; and an addition to the Columbia High School has been let. The Baptist Hospital is spending \$150,000 in expansion. The present administration has just completed 90 blocks of street paving and plans 15 more in 1930, and \$400,000 has just been spent on storm drains. There is less unemployment in Columbia than in any other city of which I know, and I have just returned from an investigation.

GEORGIA

By Gov. L. C. Hardman

I commend to the fullest degree the Hoover plan and have so assured the President and I will contribute whatever is in my power to have Georgia take such steps as will be necessary in support of this plan by increased construction activities.

Fundamentally the country was never in a better condition than now. As soon as the public is con-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily except Sundays and
holidays, by The Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society, 101 Falmouth Street,
Boston, Mass. Subscription price, pay-
able in advance, postpaid to all coun-
tries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50;
three months, \$0.75; one month, 15c.
Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in
U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the
Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Acceptance for mailing at a special rate
of postage provided for in section 1103,
Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July
11, 1918.

Filemoe's
BOSTON

Knitted Gift Shop opens—

Knitted "dainties"

for difficult gifts

Shoulderettes—the gift for the friend who lives in a draughty house. Soft, pastel shades, \$1 to \$3

Spencers for the older person who appreciates delicacy and added weight. \$2.25 and \$3.

Shawls for the friend who loves dainty hand-made things and fine wools. \$2 to \$6.50.

Bedjackets for friends who by choice or necessity have their breakfast in bed. \$3 to \$7.50.

Knitted Gift Shop—fifth floor

vinced that business is as sound fundamentally as it ever was all operations will be adjusted to a normal basis. The mills and factories of this section are in full operation and the outlook for all business is bright.

Here in Georgia we expect to spend, during the year 1930, from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 on State highway construction. New building under way in the city of Atlanta will bring about expenditure of approximately \$20,000,000 during the next year. New viaducts, street widening now being contemplated and rebuilding of the sewerage system for which steps have already been taken would mean the spending of millions in Atlanta alone providing abundant employment of labor.

I understand similar steps are being taken in Macon, Savannah, Augusta and Columbus and that the smaller cities are following in proportionate measure. A recent survey made by the American Federation of Labor showed Atlanta as the third lowest city in the country in the percentage of unemployment.

Natural gas is being made available through the heart of the southeast which will bring a consequential development of ceramic resources, the most extensive in the country, as yet practically untouched. In my message to the President in this connection I urged action by the Government in the matter of the location of the new Atlanta post office for which Congress long since made appropriation.

SAVANNAH, GA.

By Mayor Gordon Sausy

Our plans for 1930 include the completion of two large industrial plants, one for the Pan-American interests and the other for the Certainteed Products Company. The Pan-American plant will refine gasoline at its plant and the by-products will be worked up by the local branch of the Certainteed company. Building materials like roofing and similar products will be turned out by this company. Work will be given to several hundred men.

The City of Savannah, through its Chamber of Commerce, has just concluded a campaign to raise funds for the proper activities of the chamber's industrial bureau and other allied organizations. We will start the new year in Savannah most auspiciously.

One of the railroads which has its headquarters in Savannah and which has been operated by receivers for the last four or five years, is, I am advised, preparing to resume its operations and to operate through its old office again. The other railroad systems with large Savannah interests are also busy. One of them recently gave a large order for box cars and other equipment, which is to be delivered during the first part of 1930.

I am quite sure that the industries in Savannah will be more active in 1930 than they have been for the last year or more. We are prepared down here to do our part toward aiding the President and the Governor in any forward movement they may have for the advancement of the industries of the State.

The Government advises us that it is spending something like \$250,000 in Savannah next year in building an addition to the post office and United States engineers' office. Work is to start between January and March on this big project. The Chamber of Commerce is going to do much genuine constructive work during the year in aiding the farmers within a trading zone of the city in finding a market for their products.

SOUTH CAROLINA

By Gov. John G. Richards

On Nov. 23 President Hoover called upon me as Governor for information as to the plans on the part of the state, county and municipal authorities for the absorption of unemployment in South Carolina and the plans of development and expansion of construction activities in the State. In my reply I stated:

"I desire to assure you that I am in hearty accord with your position and will gladly co-operate in every way that I can to assist in carrying out this policy which I regard as a wise one."

"South Carolina has already taken steps along the lines indicated in your telegram. On Nov. 22 we offered for sale \$10,000,000 of state bonds for highway construction. This is the first step for the completion of the State's splendid system of highways. The Legislature, at its last session, authorized an expenditure of \$65,000,000 for this purpose. We have in mind not only the great necessity for a completed highway system but the necessity for relieving conditions of depression and providing for those of our citizens who are now unemployed."

"It is estimated that there will be expended during 1930 in South Carolina \$20,000,000 for improved state highways and in addition approximately \$10,000,000 by the counties and towns for street and

road construction. It is also estimated that at least \$3,000,000 will be spent in South Carolina next year for school buildings and other public construction.

"The State's program is an established policy and will be carried out. Later I hope to be able to give you an estimate of the county, municipal and industrial development program for the coming year."

On Nov. 26 I wired the President as follows:

"Following up my telegram to you of yesterday regarding increased road improvement program I am sure you understand urgent importance of maximum federal aid participation in this work. On present basis, federal aid participation in our state highway work will amount to only about 5 per cent of our total estimated state highway expenditures for 1930. We believe this should be at least doubled, and prompt action by Congress to that end is urged."

I am calling upon the counties, municipalities, as well as the heads of industries, churches and educational institutions in the State to furnish me as soon as possible an estimate of their development plans for the coming year, which I hope to be able to give to the President at an early date.

At no time in the history of South Carolina has the prospects been brighter for industrial progress and development. With the completion of our magnificent state highway system and the remarkable development along hydro-electric, textile and other industrial lines, I see a bright future for South Carolina.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

By Mayor W. A. Gunter, Jr.

Montgomery is a conservative city, and therefore not subject to the same influences that so often demoralize cities with a more heterogeneous population.

The recent break in the stock market has naturally had its effect here, as elsewhere, but the city commission feels that it is its duty to go forward with all municipal improvements that can be made and that are needed at the time. An extension of our water system, increased sewer lines and other sanitary measures, the paving of new streets and the construction of needed municipal buildings can best be done at a period when there is need of work and when materials are cheaper than at times of great prosperity.

And so the City of Montgomery is planning an aggressive campaign of municipal improvements, and we will limit these activities only as we approach the point that would mean an increased tax burden. To increase taxation at this time would not seem wise. To spend money for needed municipal improvements seems to be the one practical way to provide employment at this time.

MACON, GA.

By Mayor G. Glen Toole

In my opinion, the South is facing an era of prosperity that even our most optimistic people have never dreamed of. We have climate and resources unsurpassed, which, as soon as it is known to those seeking locations, will cause them to locate here. I think this is especially true of central Georgia.

I notice from the papers that Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, and also Macon, are contemplating issuing bonds for public improvement, which is in line with the suggestion of President Hoover, and I believe that after the coming of the new year this will be one of the most prosperous sections in the United States.

Birmingham to Continue Program of Public Works

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A municipal airport will be erected and work be-

gun at once on a \$3,000,000 drainage project by the city of Birmingham in co-operation with President Hoover's business expansion program. This announcement was made by J. Jones, president of the city commission, who called attention to the fact that the city already has under way a \$4,000,000 grade separation project.

"We are thoroughly in sympathy with the President's plan," said Mr. Jones, "and the city will take quick action especially since labor and material costs are low now and contracts can be let advantageously. We have been doing an immense amount of street paving and this work will be continued also."

Recent floods have emphasized the need in Birmingham for drainage work. A small creek will be widened and concreted for a distance of several miles. The city has ordered an immediate survey of this project which has been talked of for years. Mayors and county commissioners of Alabama at a meeting recently in the office of Gov. Bibb Graves at Montgomery went on record as being squarely behind the Hoover program.

Resolution was adopted at this meeting to the effect that the Federal Government could best serve the interest of the states by immediately putting into effect an increased program of federal public work activities, including appropriations for public roads, public buildings and for river and harbor improvements. The Government was asked to double its road appropriation to Alabama.

Florida Answers Calls for Report on Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Complying with the request of Gov. Doyle E. Carlton Orlando and Orange County have completed a survey of building projects. Assessment for a county road-building program of \$685,000, part of a \$7,000,000 county road-building program, has already been made, the roads to be constructed in 1930 by the issuance of county road bonds.

Steadily increasing expansion in industry and manufacture, particularly of those goods related to the citrus industry, is reported by the Orange County Chamber of Commerce for this section of Florida, the heart of the citrus industry.

One hundred and four county industries, many of them less than a year old, employ 3200 persons and sustain an annual pay roll of \$3,121,450. These industries manufacture machinery and insecticides used throughout the State in agricultural centers.

Projects Total \$50,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A. E. Lefcourt, whose organization has built 31 structures here since 1910, is planning building projects for 1930 representing an investment of \$50,000,000, including cost of land and buildings, it has just been announced. Among Mr. Lefcourt's plans are those for a 45-story apartment hotel in Central Park South, a huge office building at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, and a 35-story office building on the site of the old Farmers' Market Plaza in Newark.

Cincinnati Has \$25,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—At least \$25,000,000 will be spent on major construction of all kinds during the first half of 1930 in Cincinnati, established as a new record for this city, it has been estimated. At a conference of city and county officials, it was agreed to employ extra legislation to hasten expenditure on public works projects. The largest single private spending program in Cincinnati is that of the Union Terminal Company. The total budget for 1930 aggregates \$5,395,000, of which more than half is for wages.

BOSTON QUICK TO RESPOND TO HOOVER PLEA

(Continued from Page 1)

these, in the opinion of James K. Rourke, building commissioner, will get under way next year, aided by the lower money rates which have followed the stock market crash.

The largest of these, according to Mr. Rourke, is the Fox Theater and office building to be constructed, at an estimated cost of \$15,000,000, on the site of the old Hotel Touraine. In closing Tamworth Street, the city recently removed the final obstacle to the erection of the new theater. Another \$10,000,000 project, which should be under construction in the near future, he said, is the hospital which will occupy the hilltop on Commonwealth Avenue, where the Boston Tourist's Camp is at present located.

Streets to Take \$12,000,000

The largest single item in the program of public construction outlined by Mr. Curley is the surfacing of 1200 unimproved streets in all parts of Boston at a cost of \$10,000,000. A proposed widening and extension of Summer Street to the Strandway, providing a direct way between the North and South shores at an estimated cost of \$1,600,000, and a beach and waterfront park in East Boston to cost \$500,000 are two projects which he hopes to effect, and related to them is a plan which calls for \$500,000 to improve the Strandway in South Boston.

Another far-reaching project of the Mayor-elect is his plan to extend the Public Library by building extensions in various parts of the city at the rate of two a year for 10 years. The inauguration of this program would call for \$800,000. Construction of community institutions, for which an appropriation of \$300,000 is already available, is to be pushed for next year.

These figures do not include many additional millions to be expended for construction projects by the various city departments, the program for which would be ready about the first of the year, Mr. Curley said. He also announced his intention of supporting the proposition in the statement of Mayor Nichols, including the \$16,000,000 East Boston vehicular traffic tunnel.

Hope to Start B. U. Soon

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, expressed the hope that construction will start soon on the university's new plant, which will cost approximately \$20,000,000. He was unable to set any definite date, but said that it was hoped to break ground for the first unit, the Alexander Graham Bell Tower, within the next 12 months.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston has announced its plans for spending \$12,000,000 for construction projects next year. Included in this amount is its \$1,000,000 office building to be erected on Tremont Street.

The Boston School Committee will ask the Board of Apportionment to

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STATION WJAR—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

approve a construction program for next year amounting to nearly \$5,000,000, according to John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent of city schools. One Boston architect holds contracts for six schools in Greater Boston aggregating \$1,200,000, and the Metropolitan District Commission plans to spend \$2,400,000 on improvements of the Charles River Basin and another \$750,000 for a new office building to house that department of the Government.

These figures do not include the estimated cost of residential building in Boston, which for 1928 amounted to nearly \$27,000,000. Nor do they include building projects of the Metropolitan District surrounding Boston, such as the \$6,000,000 housing and gymnasium project now under construction at Harvard University, or the \$1,250,000 program of public building recently announced by Medford.

Building Is Continued in Oklahoma City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Swinging along on a building program that has hit the \$1,000,000 mark in permits every month for 26 consecutive months, Oklahoma City is preparing to maintain its pace in 1930, according to Mayor Walter C. Dean.

"We seem to be doing that, with both private and public capital," he said. "We have yet to get \$2,250,000 of the \$10,000,000 in bonds voted in 1927 to spend for public improvements. This includes money for new viaducts and \$425,000 recently voted for improvements at the airport."

"In addition, there are many projects under consideration by the city planning commission which may be brought to a head within the next few months—or it may be two years. These include down-town parks in the area being vacated by the railroads, a new city hall, street widening programs, dredging of city lake to increase the water supply and others. The immediate starting of these improvements depends entirely on voting of bonds by the people."

Chamber Conference Initiations Increased

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Unexpected eagerness to be represented at the Chamber of Commerce meeting of execu-

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STATION WJAR—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

tives to set up a continuing body of economic legislation, has caused officials to revise upward once more their estimates of attendance. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of directors of the U. S. Chamber, meanwhile returned from New York where he has been arranging a tentative list for the executive committee which will be approved later by the larger membership in fulfillment of the wish expressed by President Hoover.

The Chamber of Commerce issued its second supplementary list of business executives who have accepted invitations to the conference scheduled Dec. 5. The total so far is about 350, with 400 in sight. The conference is intended to supply the machinery whereby private business can take over the work initiated by Mr. Hoover in his series of industrial conferences.

\$14,702,000 in Minnesota

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—State expenditures for public construction work in Minnesota during 1930 will aggregate \$14,702,000, according to Governor Theodore Christianson. State highway construction amounting to \$11,000,000 constitutes the largest single item.

OLD NEW YORK FARMS TO BECOME FORESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—One of the major activities of the Conservation Department of New York State during 1930 will be the purchasing of abandoned farms for reforestation. This is permitted under the Hewitt law, which provides for state aid for county forests.

The law requires that each area shall contain not less than 500 contiguous acres and the average price paid for the land has been a little more than \$3 an acre. During the coming year the Conservation Department hopes to acquire 20,000 acres and reforest it. This will require about 15,000,000 trees.

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WOMEN VOTERS DEFEND RIGHT OF NATIONALITY

Support Suffrage Alliance
on Stand for Places in
League Parley

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Appointment of women "with full responsibilities" in the United States delegation to the Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law next March is urged by the National League of Women Voters in a formal statement transmitted to the State Department by Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the organization.

The conference, called by the League of Nations, is to deal with three perplexing problems of international law. The inclusion of nationality among these, according to the league statement, makes the conference one of deep concern to women.

"In the question of the nationality of married women," the statement reads, "the fundamental concept of the place of women in modern society."

"Happily, the women of the United States have reason to be confident that this country will uphold in the conference a progressive point of view, in keeping with the principle embodied in the Cable Act," continues the statement. "The principle may be simply stated: The nationality of a woman should not be determined by marital status alone, or by a change during marriage of the nationality of her husband. The nationality of a woman should not be changed without her consent except under circumstances which would operate to change the nationality of a man without his consent."

Pointing out that no woman has served on the Preparatory Committee of the League of Nations or on the large Harvard Research Committee, which has been devoting months of study to the question, the league foresees that women are not likely to be represented in the conference to an extent proportionate to their vital concern in its subject matter.

In presenting to the State Department its views, the league speaks also for the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, of which the league is the member organization in the United States. The alliance, at its convention held in Berlin last June, reiterated its former position on the nationality matter and particularly urged the inclusion of women in the delegations which will meet at The Hague next March.

POPE APPOINTS ENVOY TO IRISH FREE STATE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN—It is officially announced that the Pope has appointed Monsignor Paschal Robinson as diplomatic representative of the Vatican in the Irish Free State. While accredited to the King as head of the British Empire, the new Nuncio will present his credentials to the Governor-General through the Minister of External Affairs. He will take precedence over the representatives of the other foreign countries in Dublin.

The increased interest of the Pope in the affairs of the Irish Free State is further indicated by the announcement that Dr. MacRory, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, will be created a cardinal.

Canadian Procedure Surprises U. S. Judges

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MONTREAL—The swift, sure way justice is administered in the courts of Canada makes us blush, said Judge Dennis E. Sullivan of Chicago, reviewing his impressions of a week's study of Canadian courts in action. Along with Judge Norman L. Jones and Judge Harry M. Fisher, also of Chicago, he watched a murder trial here from the tribunal of Judge Wilson's Court of King's Bench. Other members of the Illinois commission who are studying the administration of justice in Canada watched the proceedings from the court's table.

A jury to try the murder case was empaneled in nine minutes and fifty-three seconds, according to the Illinois judges' watches.

"Am I dreaming?" commented J. Barbour, Senator of Illinois. "I have presided over 17 murder trials and it never took less than a week to get a jury, sometimes several weeks."

The murder indictment was contained in four typewritten lines. The Crown Counsel, whose functions are similar to those of a state's attorney, stated his case against the accused in one minute and a half. Photographs and other exhibits in the case were filed by agreement of counsel within two minutes. The speed with which evidence was put in, the lack of legal tilts and hairsplitting, amazed the Illinois judges.

In Montreal, with a population of over 1,000,000, one judge is able to try all the indictable offenses which are submitted to him. The Illinois judges could hardly credit that. He must be overworked, they said. No, he only works about 140 days in the year on the average, they were told.

GIRL SCOUT CHAIRMAN ARE NEW YORK WOMEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Appointment of four New York women as committee chairmen in the five-year expansion plan recently adopted by the Girl Scout convention in New Orleans, which seeks to increase membership from 200,000 to 500,000 by 1935, has just been announced here.

Mrs. Arthur O. Choate will be committee chairman of the program division; Mrs. Nathan L. Miller, chairman of the personnel division; Mrs. Frederick Eley, chairman of the field division; and Mrs. Giles Whiting, chairman of the business division. All four are officers of the national Girl Scout organization.

After receiving the friendly greetings of the German authorities, and refreshments, and after strict examination, the majority were allowed to proceed on a special train to Hammelstein, where the largest camp is in readiness for 4000.

ANOTHER EXTRADITION TREATY
BOGOTA, Colombia (P)—An extradition treaty between Colombia and Great Britain, was signed Dec. 3 in the main hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The treaty covers all British dominions and territories.

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Calm Through the Ages



Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

Sphinx, of pinkish, coarse-grained granite, unearthed near Thebes, is a symbolic portrait of Queen Hatshepsut, who usurped the throne during the youth of King Thutmose II. The head had been in Germany since 1869. The torso was only recently discovered.

Non-Magnetic Yacht Wrecked by Explosion

TUTUILA, Samoa (P)—Twenty years of scientific wayfaring of the non-magnetic yacht Carnegie were ended Nov. 30, with the curious experimental vessel, the only one of its kind, a wreck in Apia Harbor; Capt. J. P. Ault, the ship's master, perished in a blast that preceded the burning of the vessel. Several members of the expedition were injured and Tony Kolar, a cabin boy, was missing.

The Carnegie, built in 1909 for the Carnegie Institution, was on a three-year cruise that started from Washington a year ago last spring. It carried a party of 17 natural scientists studying magnetism and atmospheric electricity. No iron or steel was used in constructing the ship, all metals in its makeup or carried aboard the Carnegie were non-magnetic to prevent deviation of delicate apparatus.

A wooden sailing vessel, brigantine rigged, the Carnegie carried 12,300 feet of wire and was powered by an auxiliary motor of about 150 horsepower.

In every particular the idea of making the vessel non-magnetic was carried out. The auxiliary engine was built of non-magnetic metals. The galley cooking ranges were of special design and constructed of bronze and copper. The cutlery, knives, forks and spoons were of Mexican silver and the sailor's knives of non-magnetic manganese steel.

Even the buttons on the uniforms of the crew were of bone or brass. Among the scientific staff aboard the ship on the present cruise were W. C. Parkinson, F. H. Paul, F. M. Soule, L. A. Jones, W. E. Scott, H. R. Selwell and O. W. Torrison.

GRAF PROPOSED POLAR FLIGHT
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (P)—The proposed polar flight of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin has again run into difficulties with the refusal of insurance companies here to underwrite it.

FASCIST PRESS IS CRITICIZED BY POPE PIUS

Recent Publications Are Described as 'Reaching Heights of Indiscretion'

VATICAN CITY (P)—Pope Pius XI has severely arraigned the Fascist press for its discussion of Roman Catholic subjects and has complained that Roman Catholic newspapers in Italy are finding it increasingly difficult to discuss Roman Catholic interests. His speech before the assembled parish priests of Rome was reported in the Osservatore Romano, the organ used by the Vatican for its announcements.

The Pope was quoted as saying it was becoming increasingly difficult for even the most modest Roman Catholic newspapers throughout Italy to write of the Pope and to defend his prerogatives and rights under the Lateran treaties.

If the signature of the Lateran accords on Feb. 11 was a splendid and joyful occasion "this one is not," the Pontiff continued. "And we won't need any words to describe it because 'a good listener needs few words.'"

He described recent Fascist publications concerning the sphere of the church and state as reaching the heights of indiscretion and discourtesy, saying he had made "the most energetic remonstrances possible" concerning them.

"We must say that it was replied to us that these publications had no authorization and for that we have and O. W. Torrison.

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had the most authoritative confirmation." Pope Pius went on, obviously referring to an article by a deputy Lando Ferretti, chief of the Government Press Bureau, which was described the next day as unauthorized in an official communiqué issued by the press bureau itself. The article dealt with the religious policy of Benito Mussolini, the Premier, in holding to the state the right of education of youth and other Fascist theses expressed in speeches by the Premier during the spring and summer.

"We are willing to take note of all this," the Pope said, "but we wish also to take note that these publications have not received any disapprobation."

"You all know how difficult, not to say impossible, it has become for the most modest newspapers of Catholic action or Catholic life—written by good sons of valiant people from whom there is nothing to fear—to make any useful references to the Lateran accords expressing the thought of the Pope which has been so clearly and repeatedly expressed. If the press with metallic characters cannot do this good to society and the church, then it is necessary that the press of living characters enter the scene. 'This is your work, your apostolate, your activity.'"

Powerful Machines Shown in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The age of power and the purposes to which machinery may be devoted are exemplified in the Eighth National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering, which has just opened in the Grand Central Palace. The exhibition is being held concurrently with the annual meetings of groups of mechanical engineers and sections of the electrical engineering associations interested in superpower.

Machinery, in its relation to mass production, and power, in its application to projects of all types, are displayed in the several floors of the Palace devoted to the exhibition. Both steam and electrically operated plants are shown, not only in the form of working models, but in many instances in the actual-size piece of machinery.

Means of eliminating waste in production, of increasing efficiency and economy in operation, of substituting electricity for coal and other factors of interest to the industrialist and the engineer are depicted by chart as well as by actual demonstration of the machines.

RAILROAD PRESIDENT TO PAY \$25,000 FINE

COLUMBUS, O. (P)—D. P. Rudemann, president of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, was fined \$25,000 by Federal Judge Benson W. Hough when he pleaded guilty to an indictment charging the railroad with falsifying billings of shipments of coal. He pleaded guilty to each of 25 counts in the indictment.

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BRITISH LABOR PROGRAM HITS SNAG IN HOUSE

Motion on Unemployment
Meets Opposition of
Left Wing

LONDON (P)—The Labor Government of J. Ramsay MacDonald has had its closest call of the present session of Parliament.

For a moment or two on Dec. 2, as Conservatives, Liberals, and half a dozen Labor members from Glasgow piled into the division lobby of the House of Commons, it looked as though the voting on a motion of closure would result in the Government's defeat. But the Government was sustained by a scant majority of 13.

The vote was in committee on the closure motion of Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor, to the first clause of the unemployment insurance bill. Had the motion been defeated it would not have been regarded as defeat on such a major issue as to involve the resignation of the Government, although it would have rendered progress of the bill through the House more difficult.

On adoption of the clause itself the Government majority rose to 59, but the debate saw Labor's Left wing bitterly attacking the Government. A. F. Brockway moved an amendment to advance by six weeks the date of the act's coming into operation. Otherwise, he urged, the poorest of the unemployed would get no advantage from the bill during the hardest months of winter. The additional cost was estimated at \$250,000.

Would Cost \$1,250,000
Miss Bondfield replied that the amendment carried to its logical conclusion would entail expenditures of \$1,250,000, and she regretted she had to steel her heart against the appeal.

"When I think of the appeals made from Labor platforms to the people to put their faith in us," exclaimed John Wheatley, who was Minister of Health in the former Labor Government, "and then when I come here to listen to the Minister of Labor telling us she has to steel her heart against the demand of £50,000 from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to alleviate the worst forms of suffering among the poorest of the poor, it makes one's heart almost burst with indignation."

The vote on the closure was 209 to 196, Labor winning despite defections from its ranks when several Conservatives failed to vote.

The unemployment insurance bill

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which is now being considered clause by clause, will increase benefit for dependent wives of unemployed men from \$1.75 to \$2.25 weekly, lower the insurance age to 15 and increase the weekly benefit for persons aged 17 and 18 by about \$1.

Public Ownership

"A form of public ownership" for all of London's vast transport systems is promised the city by the Labor Government.

Announcement to this effect in the Commons on Dec. 2 by Herbert Morrison, Labor Minister of Transport, was made amid cheering from the Labor benches and silence from the opposition. The Minister said Mr. MacDonald had authorized his statement.

The government's move was said to have come as a complete surprise to heads of the various London transport companies. Lord Ashfield, chairman of the underground group, said: "In a matter of such great importance it is impossible for us to make any statement until we have had opportunity to consider the matter."

"The Government will explore with all the interests concerned a plan for complete consolidation, upon fair and equitable terms, of the passenger transport companies now providing services of omnibuses, trams and local railways in the London traffic area," Mr. Morrison said.

POLISH DIET TO OPEN ON THURSDAY NEXT

WARSAW, Poland (P)—Ignace Daszynski, Speaker of the Polish Diet, has issued a call for the opening of Parliament on Dec. 5. The first reading of the budget is one of the matters to come before the Diet.

The Polish Diet originally was to open on Nov. 5, but the session was never called to order by the Speaker because of the presence of army officers in the Diet building leading to charges by the Socialists that the officers were there to influence Parliament in favor of Marshal Pilsudski, Minister of War. President Moscicki directed that the session be postponed for 30 days, a period which ends on Thursday.

Nicaragua Has Surplus

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Nicaragua is seeking no new loans as the present Administration has a budget surplus of \$3,000,000 on hand, a special envoy from Managua declared at an official banquet here. Claims arising from the last revolution total \$20,000,000, of which Nicaragua recognizes only \$4,000,000, he said.

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CHILD WELFARE TO BE SOUGHT ON HOOVER PLAN

Preparatory Committee Gets
Ready for White House
Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—In preparation for the forthcoming White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, a group of this country's foremost authorities on child problems, members of the Committee on Vocational Guidance and Child Labor, have just met here and organized for their work.

The movement for a national conference on child problems was started by President Hoover early in his administration, and the first meeting of the Planning Committee was held on July 29. A general committee of 500 men and women was appointed to participate in the conference, which will take place within the next year. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, is chairman of the Planning Committee for the conference, and Dr. H. E. Barnard, child welfare specialist, is director of the conference.

Miss Anne S. Davis, director of vocational guidance of the Board of Education of Chicago, chairman of the group which met here, said that while child labor was not sound, either from a social or economic point of view, as long as it must exist, measures should be taken to regulate it as wisely as possible and to give every child the best possible guidance. In addition to the studies in preparation for the inauguration of a national program, Miss Davis said, the committee would plan means for the preparation and training of experts in vocational guidance for children.

In her address, Miss Davis declared that sufficient attention has not been paid the regulation of child labor.

Dr. Barnard outlined the plans for the general conference and stressed the great importance of the movement, paying tribute to President Hoover for his interest in child welfare and for taking steps for a conference so soon after assuming office.

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RODIN MUSEUM PRESENTED TO PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from Page 1)

The suggestion that an appropriate site be furnished.

Piece by piece Mr. Mastbaum added to his collection, always with the thought that before many years it would be provided with an adequate setting. At first the suggestion was made to place the collection of Rodiniana in the big building at the head of the Parkway but the collector felt that the study of the Rodin works was a distinct study in itself and he did not favor the plan to incorporate them in a larger building where their collective value to the public and to grow into tangibles of architects' drawings and designs for which Paul Cret of this city and Jacques Greber of Paris, had been commissioned to prepare.

The figure of "The Thinker," which is imposed upon a large pedestal at the entrance to the ornamental portal of the museum, at once identifies the building as the repository of Rodiniana. The same figure appears inside and again at the top of the celebrated "Gate of Hell," which is one of the outstanding examples of the sculptor's work. This gate, which is at the entrance to the building, is 20 feet high and 12 feet wide and contains 250 figures of Rodin's modeling, and indeed, may be said to be the major piece of the sculptor's work.

Original Plaster Model in Paris
It is the only bronze copy in existence. The original plaster model on which Rodin worked 37 years is in the Musée Rodin in Paris. Another cast is to be made for the Imperial Museum at Tokyo, however, the commission having been given to Eugene Rudier, whose foundry has cast Rodins for 20 years and who produced the one which now stands in Philadelphia.

Many of the items in the collection are regarded as priceless. The donor, however, did not, so his biographers say, measure the gift in material terms, nor was it circumscribed or limited in the expression of the ideal he wished to establish. He acquired his wealth in building a chain of theaters which motion pictures were beginning to soar to new heights in artistic development and environment, the achievement of which he contributed to largely, both here and in New York. It is said that once a young worker in one of his theaters came to him and confided a desire to study art. The worker was sent to Paris and has since made a name for himself. Another of the Mast-

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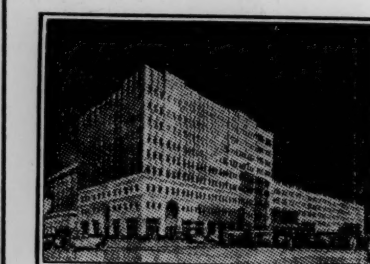
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baum impulses which has yielded good fruit came on an occasion when he visited a small art school here one evening and upon departing left a substantial check with the remark "for the good that it will do."

Henderson Outlines New Policy in China

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Arthur Henderson, Foreign Minister, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said the Chinese Government has announced its intention to abolish extraterritoriality, an arrangement whereby judicial cases against foreigners are tried in courts other than Chinese, after Jan. 1, 1930. The Foreign Secretary continued:

"The Chinese are aware of our desire to enter into negotiations on extraterritoriality in a liberal, friendly spirit and that His Majesty's Minister to Peking is endeavoring to initiate discussions. Chinese Ministers have been informed that denunciation of extraterritoriality clauses in treaties would prejudice the prospect of satisfactory issue. The Chinese Government will doubtless give weight to these considerations and I hope in such circumstances they will not in fact carry their declared intention into execution."

Negotiations to which Mr. Henderson referred have long been pending. The chief difficulty has been to inspire confidence in Chinese justice in disturbed areas where foreigners are concerned. A mutually satisfactory settlement, however, is expected and civil order is more fully restored.

Pennroad Reported Buying Rail Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co. reports that the Pennsylvania Railroad Corporation or banking interests associated with it, have acquired substantial blocks of the stocks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine Railroads.

Pennroad Corporation, a holding company, was organized by Pennsylvania Railroad interests this year. As of Dec. 31, 1928, the Pennsylvania Railroad owned 4.6 per cent of the stocks of the New Haven Railroad. The holdings of Pennroad or its bankers are understood to be much larger.

New Haven holds 28.3 per cent of the voting stocks of Boston & Maine. Further acquisitions by Pennroad interests are understood to be sufficient to give New Haven and Pennsylvania Railroad interests actual control.

RUSSIAN PLAYERS OPPOSE RELIGION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The president of the art workers' union, which includes actors, musicians and artists, has outlined a series of anti-religious activities which the union will undertake in the near future. The program includes the preparation of an anti-religious repertory organization, anti-religious exhibitions, and the production of plays and entertainments on religious holidays. The union has forbidden members to serve religious institutions, whether paid for so doing or not, which means that trained singers are forbidden to participate in choirs.

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America Seeks Aid of 53 Nations in Bringing Peace in Manchuria

(Continued from Page 1)

the basis for appeal to world opinion whenever the provisions solemnly ratified by member nations are violated. What the eventual implications of this attitude will be is still a matter of dispute here, but everywhere it is agreed that the present step opens a new chapter in the story of international relations.

In the course of his statement to the 53 powers, Colonel Stimson said: "The efficacy of the Pact of Paris depends upon the sincerity of the governments which are party to it. . . . If the recent events in Manchuria are allowed to pass without notice or protest by any of these governments, the intelligent strength of the public opinion of the world in support of peace cannot but be impaired."

"We have found in our discussions, referred to above, a community of view with regard to the fundamental principles. There has been in these discussions no suggestion of intervention of any kind. Discussions have been directed to discovering the best means of expressing the opinion of each of the nations by way of remonstrating against the use of force by either side in this controversy."

"The Government of the United States has sent to China and Russia the following statement:

Statement to Disputants
"The Government and people of the United States have observed with apprehensive concern the course of events in relations between China and Russia in the phase which has developed in reference to the situation in northern Manchuria since July 10."

"On July 18 this Government took steps, through conversations between the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives at Washington of five powers, to see that the attention of the Chinese and the Russian Governments be called to the provisions of the treaty for the renunciation of war, to which both China and Russia were signatories. Both the Russian and the Chinese Governments then made formal and public assurances that neither would resort to war unless attacked. Since that time that treaty has been ratified by no less than 55 powers, including China and Russia."

"The American Government desires again to call attention to the provisions of the treaty for the renunciation of war, particularly to Article 2, which reads, 'the high contracting parties agree that the settlement of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise, among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means' and the American Government takes occasion to express its earnest hope that China and Russia will refrain or desist from measures of hostility and will find it possible in the near future to come to an agreement between themselves upon a method for resolving by peaceful means the issues over which they are at present in controversy. The American Government feels that the respect with which China and Russia will hereafter be held in the good opinion of the world will necessarily in great measure depend upon the way in which they carry out these most sacred promises."

In the aide memoire to Great Britain, Colonel Stimson expressed the hope that that Government would see its way clear to address the Chinese and Russian Governments in a sense similar to, or identical with, the American communication. The same hope had been expressed to Italy, France, Japan and Germany. Envoys of several of these powers were in conference with Colonel Stimson.

Stimson Reviews Situation
Colonel Stimson has issued the following statement summarizing the situation and giving the text of the appeal sent to China and Russia: "We have been engaged in discussions with the governments of several of the other powers signatory to the Pact of Paris in regard to the situation in Manchuria. During the last few days, organized Russian forces have been in conflict with organized Chinese forces near Delin in northern Manchuria. It is credibly reported that many casualties occurred, and that thousands of the inhabitants of the neighboring towns have been driven from their homes. "Although the causes of the conflict are in dispute and the accounts are somewhat contradictory, it is clear that serious encounters between the military forces of China and Russia have occurred. It also is clear that during the months since this controversy began, no effective steps have been taken by the Chinese or Russian Governments looking toward an arbitration of the dispute or its settlement through neutral conciliation or other pacific means. The efficacy of the Pact of Paris depends upon the sincerity of the governments which are party to it. Its sole

Britain Sends Message to Chinese and Russians

Backing American Appeal
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The official text of the British memorandum to the Moscow and Nanking Governments to which Mr. Henderson referred, follows closely on the Washington communication. It expresses "apprehension and concern" at the course of events in Manchuria, and declares that the British Government associates itself with the action taken by the United States to call the attention of the Chinese and Soviet Governments to their commitments under the treaty for the renunciation of war.

The memorandum concludes with a declaration that "the respect with which China and the Soviet will hereafter be held in the good opinion of the world will necessarily in great measure depend upon the way they carry out these most sacred promises."

Meanwhile news published here from China shows that fighting in the region concerned has been as yet much less severe than that reported either by Mukden or Moscow. One statement indeed alleged that so ill-equipped have been the Russians that bags of soot and cabbages have been dropped in some instances to simulate bombs.

According to a telegram from the British Consul-General at Mukden, Mukden authorities sent Moscow on Nov. 28 a telegram accepting the Soviet terms for reopening negotiations, declared Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons here. The Chinese negotiators, he said, left Harbin on Nov. 30 for Khabarovsk. On Nov. 28, 12 bombs were dropped by Soviet airplanes on Pokoto station. These attacks continued on Nov. 29.

"In a report on military operations in Manchuria, which I have received," he went on, "mention is made of heavy losses, but I have no figures of casualties on either side, nor have I any confirmation of the press reports of a massacre of Chinese miners at Dalain."

"I have received a resolution from the Welsh National Council of the League of Nations Union, appealing for an early meeting of the Council of the League to deal with the Manchurian situation."

Sir Kingsley Wood asked if it were not a fact that though only one of the countries had signed the covenant, there were provisions by which the covenant could apply to such cases. Mr. Henderson replied: "Yes, but in view of the fact that both countries had signed the Kellogg Pact, we felt we might act

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more effectively in that way than by taking it to the League in the first instance."

Briland Promptly Sends Like Note to Disputants

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—France hoped that the sending of notes to Russia and China recalling their obligations under the Briand-Kellogg pact could have been avoided when it was announced that negotiations had opened. Tension, however, has not lessened to the extent anticipated, which is the explanation given here for the willingness of the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, to associate the French Government with the step proposed by the United States. French notes have, therefore, been sent to Russia and China.

The notes of France are practically identical with those of Great Britain and the United States. The only difference between the British and French notes is that the former repeats that Great Britain approved the American initiative both last July and now, whereas in the latter no direct allusion is made by France to the leading part played by the United States. Otherwise the wording of the French and British notes is the same as the American.

Attention is drawn to the fact that this is the first time that the pact has been invoked, and it is believed that the notes will have the desired effect of speeding up peace parleys between the states in conflict.

There are other features of the situation to which attention is especially drawn. One is that Italy, Japan and Germany were consulted before the notes were sent, and their moral support obtained, even though they refrained from sending notes. Another is that Colonel Stimson's statement, in which he made it clear to the world that no other form of intervention save the one now taken, has been discussed or contemplated by the powers. It is felt that wisdom has been shown in bringing out this point, for the Kellogg pact, which neither Italy nor France has no desire to go further than it has now gone.

Tokyo Expects Agreement From Sino-Russian Parley

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The Manchurian situation remains unchanged. Unofficial opinion here is inclined to be skeptical of any results beyond possibly a saving of face for the Kellogg pact. The Soviets certainly intend to resist every attempt at mediation in the difficulty which, they believe, Chinese action caused.

The Mukden Government is eager for peace, since the expense of maintaining troops along the frontier is immense. Mukden reports declare that only 30 per cent of the November salaries have been paid and an arsenal strike threatens. Therefore, Mukden is not inclined to heed Nanking's advice to stiffen its attitude, and now is offering everything that it can.

Since the struggle is costing Nanking very little, Nanking is willing to prolong the strife under the impression that the Kellogg signers may rescue its chestnuts.

It is believed that the next few days may bring some kind of definite preliminary agreement from the Nikolai parleys. Thereafter the only question remaining will be whether Nanking is willing to swallow its pride and associate itself with Mukden's peaceful settlement.

Italy Dispatches Notes to Chinese and Russians

Backs American Appeal
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ROME (AP)—The Foreign Minister, Dino Grandi, has directed the Italian Ambassador at Moscow and the Minister at Peking to transmit a note stating that Italy, associating herself with the move proposed by the United States, calls the attention of the Governments of China and the Soviet Union to the dispositions of the Kellogg pact in connection with the Manchurian situation.

In the course of the note Signor Grandi said: "Peking authorities declare that the aforementioned two governments have given, either by adhering to the treaty for the renunciation of war or successively by accepting it, give the Italian Government the hope that they wish to resort to measures of hostility and will know how to accord their means so as to arrive at a peaceful solution of their present controversy."

A Stefani communiqué says that the United States Ambassador, John W. Garrett, and Signor Grandi during the past week "examined the situation together," and that the Italian Government associated itself willingly with the desire expressed by the Government at Washington.

Japan Dissociates Itself From U. S. Peace Proposal

TOKYO (AP)—An official statement issued here, said Japan does not intend to issue a declaration supporting the American note to China and Russia, warning them of their obligation, under the Kellogg anti-war pact, or otherwise to associate herself with the proposal.

The official spokesman said the opinion was held in authoritative quarters of Tokyo that the Chinese might interpret such a declaration from Japan as an intervention in their favor, stiffening the Chinese attitude and interfering with prospects of an early peace.

While the Japanese Government saw no great objection to the United States and Great Britain sending notes, the spokesman added, it believed that such action is no longer necessary since direct peace negotiations between Mukden and Moscow were already proceeding.

Germany in Accord With U. S. Peace Proposal

BERLIN (AP)—The Foreign Office let it be known that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Julius Curtius, has assured the American Ambassador, Jacob Gould Schurman, that Germany is in perfect accord with the United States in desiring that the Kellogg pact be translated into practical politics in connection with the Sino-Russian conflict.

He pointed out how throughout the period of Germany's protecting interests for both parties, Germany has tried to influence the situation along the same lines as the United States and would be happy to do so in the future.

It was considered that Germany, by her care of prisoners of both sides and her constant admonition to both parties to refrain from warlike actions, has given ample evidence already of her pacific intentions.

Nationalist Troops Mutiny in Nanking

NANKING (AP)—A mutiny which broke out among Nationalist troops at Peking, across the Yangtze river from Nanking, continues and has gained in numbers. The mutineers seized a train and started northward, presumably for the Pengpu divisional headquarters of Government troops. They were pursued by loyal troops.

NEW YORK POWER UNIT IN OPERATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PENN. YAN, N. Y.—Capable of producing 2000 kilowatts, the first unit of the so-called Lamoka power project, utilizing what is said to be the highest head of water in New York State, is operating here under direction of the New York Central Electric Corporation, subsidiary of the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation.

The water is supplied by the Lamoka Power Corporation from a headworks supplied by a two-mile canal from Lakes Lamoka and Waneta. The water is dropped 355 feet to generating equipment installed at the level of Lake Keuka at a cost of \$300,000.

Another unit under construction will, if completed, take advantage of a second fall from Lake Keuka to Lake Seneca through a generating plant to be built at Dresden. Construction of a huge dam near Bradford, Pa., also is contemplated.

Ford Raises Wages \$20,000,000 Annually to About 144,900 Men

(Continued from Page 1)

partly because of our excellent outlook for next year.

"Wage increases cannot be collected from the public nor can they be taken out of the quality of the product; they have to be made up by better management of the work. That is the way we intend to justify this increase."

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., also announced a wage increase which, Wallace R. Campbell, its president said, would add \$1,000,000 a year to the company's pay roll based on the average employment roll. The minimum wage, like that of the Ford Motor Company in the United States is increased from \$6 to \$7 a day and increases in the hourly wages of other employees also are provided.

"Employees to the number of 113,643 have received increases which bring their daily wage from \$7.20 and \$10 a day. Of this number 27,410 go to \$7.20; 33,396 men go to \$7.60 a day; 22,971 men go to \$8 a day, and 12,327 men go to \$8.40 a day. Between that rate and \$10 a day, 17,539 men are affected."

"We are able to make this wage increase partly because of anticipated economies and the great volume of production which we have had over a period of months and

Missouri Pacific's Unit Plan Favored

WASHINGTON (AP)—Recommendation that the Missouri Pacific Railroad be permitted to carry through its unification proposal is made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by O. D. Weed, examiner.

The unification, if approved by the commission, would give the Missouri Pacific direct control of the roads at Peking, across the Yangtze river from Nanking, continues and has gained in numbers. The mutineers seized a train and started northward, presumably for the Pengpu divisional headquarters of Government troops. They were pursued by loyal troops.

**RESCUED CANADIANS
REACH MANITOBA**
CRANBERRY PORTAGE, Man. (AP)—Three months after their rescue by Eskimos near the arctic circle, two of the seven members of the MacAlpine expedition party have reached civilization. The others are still awaiting favorable flying conditions to be brought out.

The two men who arrived here are Don Goodwin of Hamilton, Ont., mechanic with the MacAlpine expedition, and Richard Pearce of Toronto, editor of the Northern Miner. The expedition party, headed by Col. C. D. H. MacAlpine, had wandered two months in the northland when their two planes were forced down by lack of fuel. They finally were found by Eskimos, who guided them to the trading post of Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island.

**TELEPHONE EXPANSION
TO CONTINUE IN CHILE**
SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Chile Telephone Company announces that before the end of the coming year, any subscriber will be able to speak with any one of the 22,000,000 telephone subscribers in North America and with almost every country in Europe.

The company has spent 58,000,000 pesos (\$6,960,000 in improvements here during the last two years and plans to invest 25,000,000 pesos (\$3,000,000) annually during the next 10 years in expanding its service in Chile.

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**PAN-AMERICAN PARLEY
ACTS TO BE PUBLISHED**
HAVANA (AP)—An appropriation of \$30,000 for publishing the acts of the sixth Pan-American conference held here two years ago has been approved by the Cuban Congress. The Government plans to print the conference acts immediately and send them to all those who participated in the Havana conference. The acts will be published in Spanish, English, French and Portuguese.

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The Store for Everything in Ladies' and Kiddles' Wear, also Soft Furnishings, Household Linens, China, Glass, Trunks, Stationery, Sports Equipment, etc.
Visitors to Croydon should make a point of seeing the Antiques and afterwards Rendezvous at

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Ford Raises Wages \$20,000,000 Annually to About 144,900 Men

(Continued from Page 1)

partly because of our excellent outlook for next year.

"Wage increases cannot be collected from the public nor can they be taken out of the quality of the product; they have to be made up by better management of the work. That is the way we intend to justify this increase."

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., also announced a wage increase which, Wallace R. Campbell, its president said, would add \$1,000,000 a year to the company's pay roll based on the average employment roll. The minimum wage, like that of the Ford Motor Company in the United States is increased from \$6 to \$7 a day and increases in the hourly wages of other employees also are provided.

"Employees to the number of 113,643 have received increases which bring their daily wage from \$7.20 and \$10 a day. Of this number 27,410 go to \$7.20; 33,396 men go to \$7.60 a day; 22,971 men go to \$8 a day, and 12,327 men go to \$8.40 a day. Between that rate and \$10 a day, 17,539 men are affected."

"We are able to make this wage increase partly because of anticipated economies and the great volume of production which we have had over a period of months and

Missouri Pacific's Unit Plan Favored

WASHINGTON (AP)—Recommendation that the Missouri Pacific Railroad be permitted to carry through its unification proposal is made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by O. D. Weed, examiner.

The unification, if approved by the commission, would give the Missouri Pacific direct control of the roads at Peking, across the Yangtze river from Nanking, continues and has gained in numbers. The mutineers seized a train and started northward, presumably for the Pengpu divisional headquarters of Government troops. They were pursued by loyal troops.

**RESCUED CANADIANS
REACH MANITOBA**
CRANBERRY PORTAGE, Man. (AP)—Three months after their rescue by Eskimos near the arctic circle, two of the seven members of the MacAlpine expedition party have reached civilization. The others are still awaiting favorable flying conditions to be brought out.

The two men who arrived here are Don Goodwin of Hamilton, Ont., mechanic with the MacAlpine expedition, and Richard Pearce of Toronto, editor of the Northern Miner. The expedition party, headed by Col. C. D. H. MacAlpine, had wandered two months in the northland when their two planes were forced down by lack of fuel. They finally were found by Eskimos, who guided them to the trading post of Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island.

**TELEPHONE EXPANSION
TO CONTINUE IN CHILE**
SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—The Chile Telephone Company announces that before the end of the coming year, any subscriber will be able to speak with any one of the 22,000,000 telephone subscribers in North America and with almost every country in Europe.

The company has spent 58,

NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO PUTS FAITH IN NORTH

Ortiz Rubio Seeks to Add to Friendly Ties With the United States

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Pascual Ortiz Rubio, Mexican President-elect, on the eve of his departure for the United States, gave an exclusive statement to the Associated Press, sending friendly greetings to the people of the United States and promising to make his Government one of reconstruction and concord.

"I accept with pleasure the invitation of the Associated Press to send to the people of the United States on the eve of my trip a message of friendship. I have been for many years a sincere admirer of that great nation which, due to the high stage of civilization it has reached, is the pride of all inhabitants of this continent."

"I believe it indispensable for the prosperity of both countries that the bonds of friendship which happily tie us be further strengthened on a basis of mutual respect. I will strive to make my government one of reconstruction and concord, to obtain on the basis of administrative honesty and of common sense a reasonable advantage for all resources of the country."

"I will assume office without political rancor. The last presidential election demonstrated that the National Revolutionary Party, which nominated me, is undoubtedly the political party that best represented the social ambitions of the majority of the Mexican people."

Vasconcelos Cries 'Cheated, Not Defeated' in Mexico

NOGALES, ARIZ. (AP)—Jose Vasconcelos, defeated candidate for the presidency of Mexico in the recent elections, has arrived here.

Coincident with his appearance, Señor Vasconcelos quieted rumors of a revolution against Ortiz Rubio, the successful candidate, but asserted that he was "not defeated, but cheated."

He said he would go from this city to Los Angeles, where his family is living. Many prominent Mexicans, defeated in politics or revolutions, have fled in recent years to Los Angeles. On his trip here, Vasconcelos was accorded a military escort by the Mexican Government and assured that his departure from the country would not be interfered with.

MUSIC

New York Concerts

NEW YORK—Thelma Given, a violinist of weak tone, cloudy phrasing and indefinite expression, presented the C minor Sonata of Grieg in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 30. Richard Hageman, giving rather labored assistance at the piano. In the same auditorium, within the next half hour, an artist wearing the very mask of Thelma Given and a costume of the cut and color of hers, performed the "Poème" of Chausson with lively tone and clear phrasing and in a manner that at once revealed the composer's idea and expressed the interpreter's own view of thing. She moreover, had the help of an able, facile and interesting accompanist, of Mr. Hageman's exact profile and motions.

In the first case, the music was read from a score, which lay upon a stand, handy for the least to be turned. In the second, the notes were in the young woman's head, and communication with the audience was direct and without barrier of book. The difference, however, was probably not in the playing nor, all possibilities allowed for, in the listening. Quite certainly it was an acoustic matter. Evidence here reported on the Grieg sonata was gathered from the front of the parquet; on the Chausson "Poème," from the back. Sonorities in certain halls, even those of so light an instrument as a violin, want all the space that is available. They seem to develop rotundity and brilliancy with distance of travel. Style, too, takes lines along which to direct itself, and thought points on which to focus.

George Copeland, the pianist, has learned to play the Schumann "Symphonic Variations," which he began long ago to practice. He proved his mastery of them in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Dec.

1. He may repeat them to his heart's content, he will hardly convince every last hearer that they are his own day. He holds on to Schumann and Chopin, perhaps, for platform reasons. He may find that they provide a background upon which to project his studies of Debussy and of the Spanish moderns who have taken guidance from the French innovator.

Henri Deering, pianist, giving a recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Dec. 2, furnished proof that Brahms remains a master of the variation form—not a difficult thing to do either, for one having technique and insight. A more difficult matter, no doubt, is to convince listeners that Brahms carries the piano sonata beyond the point where Beethoven leaves it. Mr. Deering's evidence in behalf of Brahms and the variation lay in a performance he submitted of the Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel; one which from the standpoint of method could be recommended as a model to piano students, and to artists, too, but that it was inadvisable for them to imitate another. The idea is that Mr. Deering has worked out a manner, or seems to have, appropriate for each of Brahms's elaborations of the Handelian air; and so he can stand motionless off and can hold the hearer every moment, from page to page, to his playing. Further, he permits himself to get into no finger routine and to fall into no habits of style. When the music moves to a new section, with change of rhythmic pattern or broadening of harmonic design, he proceeds to another area of thought and uses a mechanism a little different from the last. And then, what about Mr. Deering and tradition? He has knowledge of it, yet disdains leaning upon it. Persons who keep their judgment under control will call him interesting; others, without realizing why, will find themselves just lending him their whole-hearted attention.

W. P. T.

SAN FRANCISCANS VISIT NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, N. Z. (AP)—The Minister of Commerce, J. G. Cobbe, presided at a government dinner last night to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce party touring Australia aboard the Matson liner Malolo.

Mr. Cobbe said there was a great disparity between New Zealand's figures of export and import trade with the United States, and hoped that the appointment of a New Zealand trade commissioner on the Pacific Coast would result in the United States taking more New Zealand products.

SEARS, ROEBUCK, PENNEY STORES DISCUSS MERGER

Consider Advantages but Do Not Yet Go Into Any Basis of Consolidation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The possibility of a merger between Sears, Roebuck & Co., believed to be the largest mail order house in the country, with the J. C. Penney Company, department store chain, is being considered by the heads of both companies.

Gen. R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck, announced that the executives of the two companies have been "investigating whether there would be any economic advantage to be gained from a merger."

However, he added, the spokesmen for the pair "have not discussed any basis of merger whatever." If a merger should be consummated, it would make the combined organization the major merchandising system of the United States. Sears Roebuck has 318 retail department stores. Of these 47 are in what the concern calls its Class A stores, 241 more are in Class B and 30 in Class C. They are located in some 275 cities. The J. C. Penney Company is reported to have around 1200 stores.

Sales of the mail order house this year, embracing both its mail order and retail store business, are estimated at about \$425,000,000. The Penney sales are reported here at around \$200,000,000.

The combined assets of the two concerns would total, it is said, approximately \$300,000,000. Of this Sears, Roebuck would supply \$215,000,000 and Penney \$85,000,000. The net earnings of the pair last year totaled nearly \$38,000,000, according to local report. The mail order concern had almost \$27,000,000 of this figure. Montgomery Ward & Co., the other principal Chicago mail order house, has also gone actively into retail store expansion. It has approximately 500 stores today. The company says that they make up the largest chain of general retail stores in the country. The Penney stores, it is said, handle principally textile lines.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY CONFERENCE PENDING

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said

that discussions were taking place between State Department officials and Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, looking toward a possible future conference to consider the extraterritoriality question. In referring to reports from China, however, the Secretary said he knew of no date having been determined upon for a conference on the subject and declined to indicate when he believed such a conference would materialize.

Licensed Airplanes and Pilots Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Almost twice as many licensed aircraft pilots were flying over 2000 more planes at the close of the fiscal year 1929 than at the end of 1928, statistics announced by Gilbert G. Budwig, director of licensing and inspection of the Department of Commerce, disclose.

On June 30, 1929, certificates of approval had been awarded to 271 types of aircraft, while two years ago only nine such certificates had been issued.

Pilots' licenses at the close of the 1928 fiscal year totaled 5137; now they number 9279. Then, there had been 15,868 student permits issued; now there have been 28,738. A total of 3284 mechanics had been licensed on June 30, 1928, while on June 30 of the present year, they totaled 7196.

DE VALERA SEEKING \$500,000 IN AMERICA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—De Valera, leader of the Fianna Fail (Republican) Party, left Queenstown on Friday for New York, aboard the United States liner Republic, accompanied by his secretary, to collect \$500,000 said to have been promised by Irish Americans for a proposed daily newspaper.

Some time ago De Valera announced a similar amount had been subscribed in Ireland.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Miss Emma Wenz, Greenwich, Conn. Miss Ida Burri, Zurich, Switzerland. V. O. Riddle, London, England. Herbert E. Brodbeck, Boston, Mass. Peter H. Burges, Newbury, Berkshire, England. Florence Better, Lexington, Mass.

PETITION FILED TO PROHIBIT USE OF STEEL TRAPS

Assures Question Going Up to Massachusetts Legislature for Action

An initiative petition seeking to abolish the steel trap has just been filed with the Secretary of State by officials of the Massachusetts division of the Anti-Steel Trap League. The petition bears 34,199 signatures, 14,199 more than are needed to place it before the Legislature.

The petition makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a \$50 fine, to set or maintain any trap for the capture of a fur-bearing animal which is likely to cause continued suffering. The traps must be designed to kill at once or to take animals alive unhurt.

The bill makes an exception in the case of traps set within 50 yards of any building or cultivated plot, a provision which is intended to afford protection for farmers, gardeners, and poultry raisers.

"We do not anticipate any opposition to the bill from farmers," Howard Noble, managing director of the league, declared. "Trappers concerned only with the revenue they derive oppose the measure because they believe the steel trap has no effective substitute. This is not true. There are effective humane traps and there will be many others as soon as necessity compels their invention."

Shift in Ocean Depth Off Nantucket May Be Due to Recent Earthquake

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Capt. David W. Bone of the Transylvania, of the Anchor Line, reported that apparently the depth of the ocean bottom has shifted considerably about 160 miles east of Nantucket. He was unable to get bottom, he said, in a place where the depth is usually less than 100 fathoms.

Captain Bone said the Transylvania had been going on dead reckoning for three days, coming from the north. South of Sable Island Saturday night, he took his usual turn, he said, in toward Nantucket to check up his position by soundings at the edge of the 100-fathom line, but was unable to get bottom. He slowed

down the Transylvania to half speed and at 12 knots tried for some 45 or 50 miles to get soundings.

Three lines were lost, and when the fourth lead was brought up and the glass tube removed from its metal case and laid alongside the scale, it registered a depth of 250 fathoms at the 150-fathom depth at 41° 15' north latitude and 66° 20' west longitude.

"I see only two answers to it," Captain Bone said. "We may have been very considerably south of the course, but I do not think this is probable, because of our speed and the time it took to reach Nantucket and other reckonings. Of course, after sailing on dead reckoning for three days, no one can state their position positively."



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Cakes, Pies, Biscuits, Etc.

KING ARTHUR FLOUR	1 LB. PKG.	\$1.42
PASTRY FLOUR	OLD HOMESTEAD 1 LB. BAG	99c
RELIABLE FLOUR	PREPARED PKG.	22c
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR	PKG.	31c
SPREDDIT	1 LB. CTN.	25c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER	8 OZ. CAN	24c
VANILLA, FINAST	2 OZ. BOT.	21c
COCOA, FINAST	2 CANS	25c
RICH'S INSTANT COCOA	8 OZ. CAN	23c

For Every Pantry Shelf

WHOLE GREEN PEAS	1 LB. PKG.	10c
PEARL BARLEY	1 LB. PKG.	12c
RICHMOND RICE	FANCY 12 OZ. PKG.	9c
YELLOW SPLIT PEAS	1 LB. PKG.	10c
WESSON OIL	1 PT. CAN	29c
SHELLED WALNUTS	3 1/4 OZ. BOT.	25c
JELL-O	ALL FLAVORS 3 PKGS.	25c
KARO SYRUP	BLUE LABEL CAN	13c
CIDER VINEGAR	FULL STRENGTH PT.	10c

CODFISH

NO BONE Lb. 25c
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Finest CODFISH

Selected white meat from the finest cod in the Atlantic. Many tasty fish recipes may be made with this superb fish.

Lb. Box 29c

FIRST NATIONAL PRIZE BREAD

WHITE LOAF	1 LB. LOAF	8c
RYE	1 LB. LOAF	10c
WHOLE WHEAT	1 LB. LOAF	9c
RAISIN	1 LB. LOAF	10c

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Where New England Buys Its Foods

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CRANBERRY SAUCE

is supplying the cranberry need of the American Housewife—delicious with chicken, fowl and turkey—an economical and easy way to serve cranberries. "The dish that tops off the meal."

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SOUTH HANSON, MASS.

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Ask your grocer, and if he can't supply you, send us the coupon.

Please send me postpaid a full sized can of Friend's Mince Meat. I enclose 30c.

Name:

Address:

FRIEND BROTHERS
Melrose Station
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Bakers of Friend's Brick Oven Baked Beans

Since 1923 have paid dividends on ordinary shares at the rate of 6% compounded quarterly.

Increase in Surplus and Guaranty Fund during last year over \$100,000.00, making total of \$323,322.00. Assets over \$10,000,000.00. Shares in previous series now on sale. Business by mail.

Small amount of interest retained on unmaturing shares withdrawn within 6 years from date of issue.

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Text of President Hoover's Message to Regular Session of Seventy-First Congress

The text of President Hoover's message to Congress follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information on the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." I wish to emphasize that during the past year the Nation has continued to grow in strength; our people have advanced in comfort; we have gained in knowledge; the education of youth has been widely spread; moral and spiritual forces have been maintained; peace has become more assured.

The problems with which we are confronted are the problems of growth and of progress. In their solution we have to determine the facts, to develop a relative importance to be assigned to such facts, to formulate a common judgment upon them, and to devise solutions in a spirit of collaboration.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

We are not only at peace with all the world, but the foundations for future peace are being more widely strengthened. To promote peace is our long-established policy. Through the Kellogg pact, which has raised the moral standard has been raised in the world. By it 54 nations have covenanted to renounce war and to settle their disputes by peaceful means. Through it a new world outlook has been inaugurated which has profoundly affected the foreign policy of nations.

In January, 1928, the Senate gave its consent to adherence to the Court of International Justice with certain reservations. The remainder of this year the statute establishing the court has, by the action of the nations signatory, been amended to meet the Senate's reservations and to go even beyond those reservations to make clear that the court is a true international court, and that I believe it will be clear to everyone that no controversy or question in which this country has or claims an interest can be passed on by the court without our consent at the time the question arises.

Court Entry Safeguarded

The doubt about the opinions has been completely safeguarded. Our adherence to the International Court is, as now constituted, not the slightest shadow of a precedent. I shall direct that my signature be affixed to the statute and I shall submit it for the approval of the Senate with a special message at some time when it is convenient to do so.

In the hope of reducing friction in the world, and with the desire that we may reduce the great economic burdens of nations, I have joined in conference with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to be held in London in January to consider the further reduction of naval armaments. We hold high hopes that success may attend this effort.

At the beginning of the present administration the neighboring State of Mexico was beset with domestic insurrection. When the United States embargo upon the shipment of arms to Mexico had permitted the duly constituted Government to procure supplies from our own stores. Fortunately, the Mexican Government by its own strength successfully withstood the insurrection with but slight damage to its territory.

Opportunity of further peaceful development is given to that country. At the request of the Mexican Government, we have lifted the embargo on shipment of arms altogether.

The two governments have taken further steps to develop friendly relations and to solve our differences. Conventions looking for a period of two years the life of the consular and judicial commissions have been concluded.

Helped Settle Disputes

In South America we are proud to have had part in the settlement of the long-standing dispute between Chile and Peru in the disposal of the question of Tacna-Arica.

The work of the commission of inquiry into the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, in which a representative of this Government participated, has successfully terminated the long-standing dispute and threatened war. The proposed plan for final settlement as suggested by the neutral governments is still under consideration.

This Government has continued its efforts to act as a mediator in boundary difficulties between Guatemala and Honduras.

A further instance of profound importance in establishing good will between the United States and Caribbean, Central American, and South American countries.

We still have many problems in the soil—in Nicaragua, Haiti, and China. In the large sense we do not wish to be represented abroad in such a manner that our people remain in Nicaragua at the urgent request of that government and the leaders of the Chinese people, and the domestic constabulary capable of insuring tranquillity.

Withdrawal of Marines

We have already reduced these forces materially and we are anxious to withdraw them further as the situation warrants. In Haiti we have about 700 men and in China we have about 1,000 men. The reduction of these forces is still under consideration. If Congress approves, I shall dispatch a commission to Haiti to view and study the matter in an endeavor to arrive at some more definite policy than at present our forces in China constitute 2605 men, which we hope also further to reduce to the normal legation guard.

It is my desire to establish firmly our understanding and relationships with the Latin-American countries by strengthening the diplomatic missions to those countries. It is my hope to secure men long experienced in our diplomatic service, who speak the languages of the peoples to whom they are accredited, as chiefs of our diplomatic missions in these states. I shall call the Senate at an early date the nominations of several such men.

The Congress has by numerous wise and foresighted decisions greatly strengthened the character of our representation abroad. It has by liberal provision for the establishment of suitable quarters for our foreign staffs in the different countries. In order, however, that we may have the most effective force in this, one of the most responsible functions of our Government, I recommend to the Congress more liberal appropriations for the work of the State Department. I know of no expenditure of public money which would bring a greater economic and moral return to us than by assuring the most effective conduct of our foreign relations.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

To preserve internal order and freedom from encroachment is the first purpose of government. Our

army and navy are being maintained in a most efficient state under officers of high intelligence and zeal. The extent and expansion of the numbers and equipment as at present authorized are ample for this purpose.

We can well be deeply concerned, however, at the growing expenditure from a total expenditure for national defense purposes in 1914 of \$267,000,000, it naturally rose in the Great War to \$2,000,000,000 in 1918, when again it began to rise until during the current fiscal year the expenditure will reach to over \$300,000,000, excluding all civilian services of those departments.

Program now authorized will carry it to still larger figures in future years. While the remuneration paid to our soldiers and sailors is justly at a higher rate than that of any other country in the world, and while the cost of subsistence is high, yet the total of our expenditures is in excess of those of the most highly militarized nations of the world.

Upon the conference shortly to be held in London will depend such moderation as we can make in our expenditure. If we shall be compelled to undertake the naval construction implied in the Washington arms treaty as well as other military construction, it would appear to be necessary if no international agreement can be completed, we should be content with a reduction of expenditures to a construction expenditure of upward of \$1,200,000,000 in cost for annual upkeep.

Kellogg Pact Defended

After 1914 the various army contingents necessarily expanded to the end of the Great War and then reduced to normal. In 1928 there were about 256,000. Our citizens army, however, including the National Guard, is now at 299,000 in 1924, about 672,000 in 1924, and about 728,000 in 1929.

Under the Kellogg pact we have undertaken never to use war as an instrument of national policy. We have, therefore, undertaken by covenant to use these equipments solely for defensive purposes. From the defense point of view our forces should be proportioned to national need and should, therefore, to some extent be reduced.

It should be borne in mind that the United States has the National Guard by federal support begun in 1920 has definitely strengthened the national security. It is far more effective than any other force. The advance of aviation has also greatly increased our effectiveness. The very large program of air forces which we are maintaining in the army and navy, there has been a steady improvement in methods of production and distribution and consequent advancement in standards of living. The industry of the United States has been unequal among industries, and some, such as coal, lumber, leather, and textiles, still lag behind.

I recommend that Congress give earnest consideration to the possibilities of prudent action which will give relief from our continuously mounting expenditures.

FINANCES OF GOVERNMENT

My message to the Government in its annual report shall submit the detailed evidence and the usual recommendations in the special budget and financial statement. I ever, summarize our position. The public debt on June 30 this year stood at \$18,931,000,000, compared with \$18,931,000,000 on June 30, 1928, of \$26,596,000,000. Since June 30, 1928, it has been reduced by a further \$238,000,000.

In the budget to be submitted the total appropriations recommended for the fiscal year 1931 are \$3,330,445,231, as compared to \$3,876,141,421 for the fiscal year 1929. The present fiscal year, however, includes \$150,000,000 for the Federal Reserve Bank, as which no estimate can as yet be determined for 1931.

Owing to the many necessary business transacted by Congress in previous years, the public debt has large outlays, it is with extreme difficulty that we shall be able to reduce the public debt in the next fiscal year within the bounds of the present year. Economies in many directions have permitted some accommodations in the public debt, but the result being an increase, as shown above, of about one-tenth of one percent above the present fiscal year. We must continue to bear in mind the burden of taxation and strive to find relief through some tax reduction. Every dollar so reduced fertilizes the soil of prosperity.

TAX REDUCTION

The estimate submitted to me by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Joint Committee on Taxation for the year 1930 with a surplus of about \$225,000,000 and the fiscal year 1931 with a surplus of about \$123,000,000. Over the past several years, it has been extremely difficult to estimate future revenues with accuracy.

I believe, however, that the Congress has justly justified in giving the benefits of the proposed changes to the taxpayers, particularly as ample provision for debt reduction has been made in the budget. The form of debt retirement from ordinary revenues. In view of the uncertainty in respect of future revenue, the reduction of the public debt to the size of the indicated surplus in 1931, relief should take the form of a provision revision of tax rates.

I recommend that the normal income tax rates applicable to the incomes of individuals for the calendar year 1929 be reduced from 5, 3, and 2 percent to 4, 2, and 1 percent, and that the tax on the income of corporations for the calendar year 1929 be reduced from 12 to 11 percent.

It is estimated that this will result in a reduction of \$160,000,000 in income taxes to be collected during the calendar year 1930. The loss in income tax revenue to the Government will be approximately equal to the estimated \$160,000,000 in income taxes to be collected during the fiscal years 1930 and 1931. Such a program will give as measure of tax relief to the individual taxpayer, and payers, with relatively larger benefits to taxpayers with small or moderate incomes.

FOREIGN DEBTS

The past year has brought us near to the completion of settling our indebtedness to foreign governments for 1927-28 it was \$12,300,000,000; for 1928-29 it was \$12,500,000,000; and for 1929-30 it was \$12,500,000,000. The 1929-30 crop would be over \$12,500,000,000. The slight decline in general commodity prices during the past few years naturally assists the farmers' buying power.

The number of farmer bankruptcies is very materially decreased below previous years. The decline in

sent by all the other relief creditors of the terms offered. The Act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1929, authorized the settlement with the Government of Greece, an agreement was concluded on May 10, 1929. The Government of France ratified the agreement with us on July 17, 1929. This agreement was shortly after the Congress and I recommend its approval.

The only indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States now unsettled is that of Russia and Armenia.

During the past year a committee of experts for the settlement of claims against Germany submitted a plan looking to a revision of claims against Germany by the various countries. The United States denied itself any participation in the war settlement of general reparations and our claims are comparatively small in amount. They arise from costs of the army of occupation and claims of our private citizens for losses under awards from the Mixed Claims Commission established under agreement with the German Government.

Shared in Concessions

In finding a basis for settlement it is necessary for the committee of experts to request all the governments concerned to make some contribution to the adjustment and we have felt that we should share a proportion of the concessions made. The State and Treasury Departments will be in a position shortly to submit for your consideration a draft of an agreement to be executed between the United States and Germany providing for the payment of the claims of the United States Government bonds to our own people. The payments of the various governments to us on account of principal and interest for 1929 are estimated at a total of about \$239,000,000, for 1931 at about \$236,000,000, for 1932 at about \$246,000,000.

The total amount of indebtedness of the various countries to the United States now funded is \$11,579,465,885. This sum is in effect provided for by the United States Government bonds to our own people. The payments of the various governments to us on account of principal and interest for 1929 are estimated at a total of about \$239,000,000, for 1931 at about \$236,000,000, for 1932 at about \$246,000,000.

Under the Kellogg pact we have undertaken never to use war as an instrument of national policy. We have, therefore, undertaken by covenant to use these equipments solely for defensive purposes. From the defense point of view our forces should be proportioned to national need and should, therefore, to some extent be reduced.

It should be borne in mind that the United States has the National Guard by federal support begun in 1920 has definitely strengthened the national security. It is far more effective than any other force. The advance of aviation has also greatly increased our effectiveness. The very large program of air forces which we are maintaining in the army and navy, there has been a steady improvement in methods of production and distribution and consequent advancement in standards of living. The industry of the United States has been unequal among industries, and some, such as coal, lumber, leather, and textiles, still lag behind.

I recommend that Congress give earnest consideration to the possibilities of prudent action which will give relief from our continuously mounting expenditures.

FINANCES OF GOVERNMENT

My message to the Government in its annual report shall submit the detailed evidence and the usual recommendations in the special budget and financial statement. I ever, summarize our position. The public debt on June 30 this year stood at \$18,931,000,000, compared with \$18,931,000,000 on June 30, 1928, of \$26,596,000,000. Since June 30, 1928, it has been reduced by a further \$238,000,000.

In the budget to be submitted the total appropriations recommended for the fiscal year 1931 are \$3,330,445,231, as compared to \$3,876,141,421 for the fiscal year 1929. The present fiscal year, however, includes \$150,000,000 for the Federal Reserve Bank, as which no estimate can as yet be determined for 1931.

Owing to the many necessary business transacted by Congress in previous years, the public debt has large outlays, it is with extreme difficulty that we shall be able to reduce the public debt in the next fiscal year within the bounds of the present year. Economies in many directions have permitted some accommodations in the public debt, but the result being an increase, as shown above, of about one-tenth of one percent above the present fiscal year. We must continue to bear in mind the burden of taxation and strive to find relief through some tax reduction. Every dollar so reduced fertilizes the soil of prosperity.

TAX REDUCTION

The estimate submitted to me by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Joint Committee on Taxation for the year 1930 with a surplus of about \$225,000,000 and the fiscal year 1931 with a surplus of about \$123,000,000. Over the past several years, it has been extremely difficult to estimate future revenues with accuracy.

I believe, however, that the Congress has justly justified in giving the benefits of the proposed changes to the taxpayers, particularly as ample provision for debt reduction has been made in the budget. The form of debt retirement from ordinary revenues. In view of the uncertainty in respect of future revenue, the reduction of the public debt to the size of the indicated surplus in 1931, relief should take the form of a provision revision of tax rates.

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It is estimated that this will result in a reduction of \$160,000,000 in income taxes to be collected during the calendar year 1930. The loss in income tax revenue to the Government will be approximately equal to the estimated \$160,000,000 in income taxes to be collected during the fiscal years 1930 and 1931. Such a program will give as measure of tax relief to the individual taxpayer, and payers, with relatively larger benefits to taxpayers with small or moderate incomes.

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Hoover Enlists Aid of Citizens in Promoting Law Enforcement

WE NEED to re-establish faith that the highest interests of our country are served by insistence upon the swift and even-handed administration of justice to all offenders, whether they be rich or poor. That we shall effect improvement is vital to the preservation of our institutions. It is the most serious issue before our people.

The orderly administration of the law involves more than the mere machinery of law enforcement. The efficient use of that machinery and a spirit in our people in support of law are alike essential. We have need for improvement in both.

However much we may perfect the mechanism, still if the citizen who is himself dependent upon some laws for the protection of all that he has and all that he holds dear, shall insist on selecting the particular laws which he will obey, he undermines his own safety and that of his country.

His attitude may obscure, but it cannot conceal, the ugly truth that the lawbreaker, whoever he may be, is the enemy of society. We can no longer gloss over the unpleasant reality which should be made vital in the consciousness of every citizen, that he who condones or traffics with crime, who is indifferent to it and to the punishment of the criminal, or to the law performance of official duty, is himself the most effective agency for the breakdown of society.

land values now seems to be arrested and rate of movement from the farm to the city has been reduced. Not a single acre of agriculture, of course, have suffered from drought. Responsible farmers have been assured that a large measure of confidence is returning to agriculture and that a feeling of optimism pervades the industry.

The most extensive action for strengthening the agricultural industry ever taken by any government was the Federal Farm Loan Act of June 15, 1929. Under its provisions the Federal Farm Board has been established, which has been authorized to make loans to farmers and to guarantee the loans of private banks.

For this reason, I have been most anxious that the broad principle of the flexible tariff as provided in the Tariff Act of 1922 should be maintained. The Tariff Commission has been authorized to make studies and to make recommendations to Congress in respect to it.

The Post Office Department has increased to over \$100,000,000 a year of which perhaps \$14,000,000 is due to losses on ocean mail and air mail contracts. The department is making an exhaustive study of the sources of the deficit with view to later recommendation to Congress in respect to it.

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Changes by the Congress in the isolated items such as those to which I have referred would have been most unlikely because of the concentrations of opposition in the country, who could see no advantage to their own industry or State, and because of the difficulty of limiting consideration by the Congress to such isolated cases.

There is no fundamental conflict between the interests of the farmer and the worker. Lowering of the standards of living of either tends to depress the other. The one rests upon the well-being of the other. Nor is there any real conflict between the East and the West or between the North and the South in the United States.

The complete interlocking of economic dependence, the common sense of the common spirit of progress, our common heritage as Americans, and the infinite web of national sentiment, have created a unity which is the basis of our strength.

The special session of Congress was called to expedite the fulfillment of party pledges of agricultural relief and the tariff. The Tariff Commission has been authorized to make studies and to make recommendations to Congress in respect to it.

Under the provisions of various acts of Congress \$300,000,000 has been authorized for public buildings and the land upon which to construct them, being \$75,000,000 for the District of Columbia and \$225,000,000 for the country at large.

Excluding \$25,000,000 which is for the acquisition of land in the so-called "triangle" in this city, this public building legislation provides for a five-year program for the District of Columbia and between an eight and nine-year program for the country at large. Of this sum \$11,400,000 has been expended in the District and \$18,600,000 outside.

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flood control plan until it could be again reviewed by the engineers for any further recommendation to Congress. The other portions of the project are being vigorously prosecuted, and I have recommended an increase in appropriations for this from \$30,000,000 in the present fiscal year to \$50,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

Expansion of our intracoastal waterways to effective barge depths will warrant the expenditure of \$25,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

There are over 3,000,000 miles of local roads in the United States, of which about 10 per cent are included in the state highway systems, the remainder being county and other local roads. About 625,000 miles have been improved with some type of surfacing, comprising some 63 per cent of the state highway systems and 16 per cent of the local roads. Of the improved roads about 102,000 miles are hard surfaced, comprising about 22 per cent of the state highway system and about 8 per cent of the local roads.

While proper planning should materially reduce the listed mileage of public roads, particularly in the agricultural districts, and turn these roads back to useful purposes, it is evident that road construction must be a long-continued program. Progress in improvement is about 50,000 miles of all types per annum, and about 12,000 miles of the more durable types. The total expenditures of federal, state, and local governments last year for construction and maintenance of roads was the huge total of \$1,650,000,000.

Federal aid in the construction of the highway system is a constructive and beneficial and stimulating. We must give consideration to the increase of our contribution to these roads, particularly with a view to stimulating the improvement of farm-to-market roads.

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ernment-owned steamship lines is going forward with increasing success. The Shipping Board now operates about 18 lines, which is less than half the number originally established, and the estimate of expenditures for the coming fiscal year is based upon reduction in losses on the present lines by approximately one-half.

Construction loans have been made to the amount of approximately \$75,000,000 over the revolving fund authorized by Congress and have furnished an additional aid to American shipping and further stimulated the building of vessels in American yards.

Desiring of securing the full values to the Nation of the great maritime resources of the United States, I have appointed a committee, consisting of the Secretary of Commerce, as chairman, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and the chairman of the Shipping Board, to make a survey of the policies being pursued under the act of 1928 in respect of mail contracts, to inquire into the conditions and to advise the Postmaster-General in the administration of the act.

In particular it seemed to me necessary to develop out of the mail contracts already let would assure the purpose expressed in the act to further develop an American merchant marine, to assure its permanence in the transportation of the foreign trade of the United States, and to develop a policy of these purposes may be translated into actualities.

Shipbuilding Supported

In review of the mail contracts already awarded it was found that the aggregate 25 separate awards imposing a substantial obligation of a little over \$100,000,000. Provision had been made in five of the contracts for construction of new vessels with which to replace and expand services. These requirements come to a total of 12 vessels in the 10-year period, aggregating 22,000 tons.

That study has now been submitted to the committee and the committee has advised the Postmaster-General of the desirability and the necessity of securing much larger undertakings as to service and new construction of mail contracts. The committee at this time is recommending the making of additional routes, making substantial repairs to the existing fleet of each contract recommended.

A total of 10 new vessels will be required under the contracts proposed, about half of which will be required to be built during the next five years. The cost of the new construction will be approximately \$250,000,000, involving approximately 400,000 gross tons. It is recommended that the Government should undertake to make these undertakings. It will be necessary to recommend to Congress a revision of the act authorizing expenditure by the Post Office of \$5,500,000 annually. It will be most advantageous to grant such an authority.

A conflict as to the administration of the act has arisen in the contention of persons who have purchased mail contracts and who claim that they are entitled to mail contracts irrespective of whether they are in the business of shipbuilding. The Post Office Department, on the other hand, claims that they are entitled to mail contracts irrespective of whether they are in the business of shipbuilding.

It is desirable that Congress should consider the revision of some portions of the banking law. The "chain" banking presents many new problems. The question naturally arises as to whether it should be controlled by the Federal Reserve Board, or whether it should be controlled by the Federal Reserve Board, or whether it should be controlled by the Federal Reserve Board.

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Adoption of World Court Formula and French Debt Settlement Recommended

have also appointed a voluntary committee of distinguished members to assist in a nation-wide movement for abolition of illiteracy.

I have recommended additional appropriations for the federal employment service in order that it may more fully cover its co-operative work with State and local services. I have also recommended additional appropriations for the women's and children's bureau for much-needed research as to factors which I feel will prove most helpful.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The advance in scientific discovery as to disease and health imposes new considerations upon us. The Nation as a whole is vitally interested in the health of all the people; in protection from spread of contagious diseases; in the relation of physical and mental disabilities to criminality; and in the economic and moral advancement which is fundamentally associated with sound body and mind.

The organization of preventive measures and health education in its personal application is the province of public health service. Such organization should be as universal as mental education, support is a proper burden upon the taxpayer. It can not be organized with success, either in its sanitary or educational phases, except under public authority. It should be based upon local and state responsibility, but I consider that the Federal Government has an obligation of contribution to the establishment of such agencies.

In the practical working out of organization, exhaustive studies have demonstrated that the base should be competent organization of the municipality, county, or other local unit. Most of our municipalities and some 400 rural counties out of 3000 now have some such unit organization. We have highly developed, a health unit comprises at least a physician, sanitary engineer and community nurse with the addition, in some cases, of other nurses devoted to the problems of maternity and children. Such organization gives at once a fundamental control, under public authority, and assists in community instruction.

The Federal Government, through its interest in the health of the Nation, has through the United States Public Health Service and the state agencies, has in the past and should in the future concern itself with this problem.

development, particularly in the many rural sections which are unfortunately far behind in progress. Some parts of the funds contributed under the Sheppard-Towner Act through the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor have also found their way into these channels.

I recommend to the Congress that the purpose of the Sheppard-Towner Act should be continued through the Children's Bureau for a limited period of years; and that the Congress should consider the desirability of extending the federal fund by the states to the building up of such county or other local units, and that such units should be positively co-ordinating with the funds expended through the United States Public Health Service directed to other phases of the reconstruction of other local unit organization. All funds appropriated should, of course, be applied through the states, so that the public health program of the county or local unit will be efficiently co-ordinated with that of the whole state.

FEDERAL PRISONS

Conditions related to crime conditions in the administration of the federal prison system. Our federal penal institutions are overcrowded, and this condition is daily becoming worse. The parole and probation systems are inadequate. These conditions make it impossible to perform the proper function of the federal prison system as to prepare them for return to the duties of citizenship.

In order to relieve the pressing evils I have directed the temporary transfer of the Army Disciplinary Barracks to the Department of Justice for use as a federal prison. Not only is this temporary, but it is inadequate for the needs.

We need new federal prisons and a reorganization of our penal system. There should be established in the Department of Justice a bureau of prisons with a sufficient force to deal adequately with the growing activities of our prison institutions. Authorization for the improvements should be given speedily, with initial appropriations to allow the construction of the new institutions to be undertaken at once.

IMMIGRATION

Restrictions of immigration have from every aspect proved a sound

national policy. Our pressing problem is to formulate a method by which the limited number of immigrants whom we do welcome shall be adapted to our national setting and our national needs.

I have been opposed to the basis of the quotas in force, and I have hoped that we could find some practical method to secure what I believe should be our real national objective, that is, fitness of the immigrant as to physique, character, training, and our need of service. Perhaps some system of priorities within the quotas could produce these results, and at the same time enable some hardships in the present system to be cleared up. I recommend that the Congress should give the subject further study, in which the executive departments will gladly co-operate with the hope of discovering such method as will more fully secure our national necessities.

VETERANS

It has been the policy of our Government almost from its inception to make provision for the men who have been disabled in defense of our country. This policy should be maintained. Originally it took the form of land grants and pensions. This system continued until our entry into the World War. The Congress at that time inaugurated a new plan of compensation, relief, medical care, and insurance, whereby benefits were awarded to those veterans and their immediate dependents whose disabilities were attributable to their war service. The basic principle in this legislation was sound.

In a desire to eliminate all possibilities of injustice due to difficulties in establishing service connections, disabilities, and principles have been to some degree extended. Veterans whose diseases or injuries have been given within a brief period after the war are now receiving compensation; insurance benefits have been liberalized. Emergency relief has been receiving additional benefits.

The doors of the Government's hospitals have been opened to all veterans, even though their diseases or injuries were not the result of their war service. In addition to the service hospitals, the Veterans Bureau, the National Home for Volunteer Soldiers, and the Veterans' Bureau have been brought under a single agency. The total appropriations to these agencies now exceed \$800,000,000 per annum.

CIVIL SERVICE

Approximately four-fifths of all the employees in the executive civil service now occupy positions subject to competitive examination under the civil service law.

There are, however, still commanding opportunities for extending the system. These opportunities lie within the executive branch of the Government, and not the President. I recommend that a further step be taken by authorization that appointments of civil service positions be made under the civil service law.

DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION

This subject has been under consideration for over 20 years. It was promised by both political parties in the recent campaign. It has been repeatedly examined by committees and commissions—congressional, executive, and voluntary. The conclusions of these investigations have been unanimous that reorganization is a necessity of sound administration of economy; of more effective governmental policies and of relief to the citizen from unnecessary harassment in his relation with the multitude of scattered governmental agencies.

But the presentation of any specific plan at once evokes opposition. In a portion of the country, authority may be curtailed or who fears his position is imperiled by such a result; of bureaus and departments which wish to maintain their authority and activities; of citizens and their organizations who are selfishly interested, or who are inspired by fear that their favorite bureau may, in a new setting, be less subject to their influence or more subject to their influence.

It seems to me that the essential principles of reorganization are two in number. First, all administrative activities of the same nature should be placed in groups under single-headed responsibility; second, all executive and administrative functions should be separated from boards and commissions and placed under individual responsibility.

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Highlights in President's Annual Message to Congress

Washington
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERE are some outstanding passages in President Hoover's annual message to Congress:

We are not only at peace with all the world, but the foundations for future peace are being substantially strengthened.

The test of the rightfulness of our decisions is whether we have sustained and advanced the ideals of the American people.

The first duty of the President under his oath is to secure the enforcement of the laws.

We still have marines on foreign soil. . . . In a large sense we do not wish to be represented abroad in such manner.

We cannot fail to recognize the obligations of the Government in support of public welfare, but we must coincidentally bear in mind the burden of taxes and strive to find relief through some tax reduction.

There is no fundamental conflict between the interests of the farmer and the worker. . . . Nor is there any real conflict between the East and the West or the North and the South.

I do not favor the operation by the Government of either power or manufacturing business except as an unavoidable by-product of some other major public purpose.

which we are now appropriating annually for our veterans' relief.

The administration of all laws concerning the veterans and their dependents has been given the most generous, humane, and just. While some inequalities have arisen, substantial and adequate relief has been given and justice administered. Further improvement in administration may require some amendment from time to time to the law, but care should be taken to see that such changes conform to the basic principles of the legislation.

I am convinced that we will gain in efficiency, economy, and more uniform administration and better definition of national policies if the Pension Bureau, the National Home for Volunteer Soldiers, and the Veterans' Bureau are brought together under a single agency. The total appropriations to these agencies now exceed \$800,000,000 per annum.

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This subject has been under consideration for over 20 years. It was promised by both political parties in the recent campaign. It has been repeatedly examined by committees and commissions—congressional, executive, and voluntary. The conclusions of these investigations have been unanimous that reorganization is a necessity of sound administration of economy; of more effective governmental policies and of relief to the citizen from unnecessary harassment in his relation with the multitude of scattered governmental agencies.

But the presentation of any specific plan at once evokes opposition. In a portion of the country, authority may be curtailed or who fears his position is imperiled by such a result; of bureaus and departments which wish to maintain their authority and activities; of citizens and their organizations who are selfishly interested, or who are inspired by fear that their favorite bureau may, in a new setting, be less subject to their influence or more subject to their influence.

It seems to me that the essential principles of reorganization are two in number. First, all administrative activities of the same nature should be placed in groups under single-headed responsibility; second, all executive and administrative functions should be separated from boards and commissions and placed under individual responsibility.

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Make your Gingerbread with
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the administrative officials of the Government. Our joint conclusions are that certain steps should be taken at once.

First, there should be an immediate concentration of responsibility and strengthening of enforcement agencies of the Federal Government by transfer to the Department of Justice of the federal functions of detection and to a considerable degree of prosecution, which are now lodged in the Prohibition Bureau in the Treasury; and at the same time the control of the distribution of alcoholic beverages should be centralized in the Treasury.

Second, provision should be made for relief of congestion in the federal courts by modifying and simplifying the procedure for dealing with the large volume of petty prosecutions under various federal acts.

Codification of Laws

Third, there should be a codification of the laws relating to prohibition to avoid the necessity which now exists of resorting to more than 25 statutes enacted at various times over 40 years. Technical defects in these statutes that have been closed should be cured. I would add that these recommendations are the result of reorganizing the various services engaged in the prevention of smuggling into one border patrol under the Coast Guard.

Further recommendations upon the subject as a whole will be developed after further examination by the Law Enforcement Commission, but it is not to be expected that criminal law will ever be fully enforced so long as criminals exist.

The District of Columbia should be the model of law enforcement in the Nation. While conditions here are much better than in other cities, they are far from perfect, and this is due in part to the congestion of criminal cases in the Supreme Court of the District. Results of long delay in the District supplementing the national prohibition act, more sharply defining the duties and powers of the District Commissioners and the police of the District, and opening the way for better cooperation in the enforcement of prohibition between the district officials and the prohibition officers of the Federal Government. It is urgent that these conditions be remedied.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OBSERVANCE

No one will look with satisfaction upon the volume of crime of all kinds and the growth of organized crime in our country. We have pressing need to reorganize our system of administering criminal justice as to establish the most effective. We need to re-establish faith that the highest interests of our country are served by insistence upon the swift and even-handed administration of justice to all offenders, whether they be rich or poor. That we shall effect improvement is vital to the preservation of our institutions. It is the most serious issue before our people.

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I have appointed a National Commission on Law Enforcement and Enforcement, for an exhaustive study of the entire problem of the enforcement of our laws and the improvement of our judicial system, including the special problems and abuses growing out of the prohibition laws. The commission has been invited to make the widest inquiry into the shortcomings of the administration of justice and into the causes and remedies for them.

It has organized its work under subcommittees dealing with the industrial alcohol problem, the enforcement of the law, and the aid of investigators in fields requiring special consideration. I am confident that as a result of its studies now being carried forward it will make a notable contribution to the solution of our pressing problems.

Pending further legislation, the Department of Justice has been striving to weed out inefficiency wherever it exists, to stimulate activity on the part of its prosecuting officers, and to use increasing care in examining into the qualifications of those appointed to serve as prosecutors. Technical defects in these statutes that have been closed should be cured. I would add that these recommendations are the result of reorganizing the various services engaged in the prevention of smuggling into one border patrol under the Coast Guard.

Larger Court Staffs

During the course of these efforts it has been revealed that in some districts causes contributing to the congestion of criminal dockets, and to delays and inefficiency in prosecutions, have been lack of sufficient forces in the offices of United States attorneys, clerks of courts, and marshals. These conditions tend to clog the machinery of justice. The last conference of senior circuit judges has taken note of them and endorsed the department's proposals for improvement. Increases in appropriations are necessary and will be asked for in order to reinforce these offices.

The orderly administration of the law is more than the mere machinery of law enforcement. The efficient use of that machinery and a spirit in our people in support of law are equally essential. We have need for improvement in both. However much we may perfect the mechanism, so long as the citizen who is himself dependent upon some laws for the protection of all that he has and all that he holds dear, insists on the enforcement of particular laws which he will obey, he undermines his own safety and that of his country. His attitude may obscure, but it cannot conceal, the

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What woman would not appreciate a Bulova "Miss Liberty"? Set with six sapphires (or emeralds), 15-jewel dustproof movement, filigree, bracelet.

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E. Dorval, the distinguished Parisian artist, has been brought from Paris by R. Louis with the latest styles in hair-cutting. He will give consultation and individual analysis in the haircut most appropriate for your individual type of beauty. For this consultation there is no charge.

Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, except Fridays and Saturdays.

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Other dealers throughout the country. For address of one nearest you, write The Menihan Co., Rochester, N. Y., makers of Arch-Aid shoes for women.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Learning Radio Technique

RADIO is yet so new an invention that the public has not lost its sense of wonderment at the turn of the dial. It can summon entertainment and instruction from far distant places.

So new is it, that some phases of radio have been hard to keep up with the mechanical improvements that have been made in the radio world. For instance, until recently there has been no instruction available for those singers or speakers who, either regularly or occasionally, appear before the microphone. Each has had to evolve his own radio technique while standing before the little round, black instrument. The manager or some other person, possibly, may volunteer some information as to the proper distance from the microphone one should stand in order to get the best results, but no systematic preparation for radio broadcasting has been offered.

But this condition is now remedied. Mrs. Dorothy Hemenway has established a radio school of music where the radio singer or speaker may secure practical training and experience before attempting to broadcast. So far as has been ascertained, it is the first and only radio school.

Mrs. Hemenway is assisted in this work by Pierre Harrower. Both are well-known radio and concert singers. Mrs. Hemenway has been heard over the radio almost from the beginning and Mr. Harrower was for five years a member of the famous "Roxxy's Gang," and was known as Peter the Great.

Hearing One's Own Voice

The studios of this radio school are supplied with standard radio equipment, with microphones and loudspeakers.

REAL-BAYBERRY

THE ORIGINAL INCENSE

VERBENA SWEET, made with Bayberry wax and real Bayberries. Incense—Two Boxes—\$1.00. Verbera Sweet—Two Boxes—\$1.00. Made in Boston, U.S.A. Sold to winter address, A. W. MURGER, Pass Christian, Mississippi.

Margaret's Pecan Candies

What a treat! Pecans fresh from the grove made into candy. SPICED PECANS, FLOATED PECANS, PEANUTS, PEANUT PRALINES, 1 lb. assorted box \$1.00. 2 lb. box \$2.00. Box 1 doz. Pralines \$1.00. Write to Margaret's Pecan Candy Shoppe, Biloxi, Miss.

HAIR NETS

Two Dozens for \$1 Postpaid. For Bobbed or Long Hair, Cap or Fringe. Single or Double Mesh. Real Human Hair. Every net guaranteed. GRAY, WHITE or ONE DOZ. LAVENDER. HARRY L. COE. 926 Century Bldg., Dept. X-4, St. Louis, Mo. Sales and American Leader Hair Net Co.

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Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rug, marble. Sold by drug, department and grocery stores for 25c. Or send 30c by mail. Dept. C.S.M., 677 N. Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEGGY'S OWN Fruit Cake

Real Old-Fashioned Fruit Cake. Made at home from an old recipe. In attractive tin boxes. Postpaid. One-Pound Loaf \$1.50. Two-Pound Loaf \$3.00. MARGARET NEWELL SOULE. CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS. Fifth Year in The Christian Science Monitor.

Personal Christmas Cards

15 assorted engraved Christmas Cards 4c. sincere sentiments with name to match. 12 assorted Christmas Cards, a beautiful reminder of the Gift Supreme, without name. 12c. Mary Emma Stein, Hannibal, Mo.

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BEN MASON. Four pencils, penholder and ruler, in genuine leather case. Name in gold. 3c. 12c. 15c. 20c. 25c. 30c. 35c. 40c. 45c. 50c. 55c. 60c. 65c. 70c. 75c. 80c. 85c. 90c. 95c. 1.00. 1.05. 1.10. 1.15. 1.20. 1.25. 1.30. 1.35. 1.40. 1.45. 1.50. 1.55. 1.60. 1.65. 1.70. 1.75. 1.80. 1.85. 1.90. 1.95. 2.00. 2.05. 2.10. 2.15. 2.20. 2.25. 2.30. 2.35. 2.40. 2.45. 2.50. 2.55. 2.60. 2.65. 2.70. 2.75. 2.80. 2.85. 2.90. 2.95. 3.00. 3.05. 3.10. 3.15. 3.20. 3.25. 3.30. 3.35. 3.40. 3.45. 3.50. 3.55. 3.60. 3.65. 3.70. 3.75. 3.80. 3.85. 3.90. 3.95. 4.00. 4.05. 4.10. 4.15. 4.20. 4.25. 4.30. 4.35. 4.40. 4.45. 4.50. 4.55. 4.60. 4.65. 4.70. 4.75. 4.80. 4.85. 4.90. 4.95. 5.00. 5.05. 5.10. 5.15. 5.20. 5.25. 5.30. 5.35. 5.40. 5.45. 5.50. 5.55. 5.60. 5.65. 5.70. 5.75. 5.80. 5.85. 5.90. 5.95. 6.00. 6.05. 6.10. 6.15. 6.20. 6.25. 6.30. 6.35. 6.40. 6.45. 6.50. 6.55. 6.60. 6.65. 6.70. 6.75. 6.80. 6.85. 6.90. 6.95. 7.00. 7.05. 7.10. 7.15. 7.20. 7.25. 7.30. 7.35. 7.40. 7.45. 7.50. 7.55. 7.60. 7.65. 7.70. 7.75. 7.80. 7.85. 7.90. 7.95. 8.00. 8.05. 8.10. 8.15. 8.20. 8.25. 8.30. 8.35. 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Women's Enterprises and Activities

The Looms of Tenafly

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

IN 1892 was produced in Berlin Gerhart Hauptmann's drama portraying the revolt of Silesian weavers in 1844. The industrial age had arrived and these workers on hand looms saw in the machinery being installed an end of their employment and livelihood.

In 1917, after power looms had roared for three-quarters of a century, a thoughtful American woman began to wonder if in so large a world there were not still communities in which old-style hand looms might be set up in the name of art and profitable employment.

Miss Winifred Mitchell, after traveling extensively abroad and studying in museums and elsewhere the handwork of the various European nations, returned to the United States with a particular interest in weaving. At once she set about the task of mastering the loom herself. As the fascination of the craft grew upon her, she began to notice how many girls in her home town, Tenafly, N. J., commuted to unbecomingly long distances to employ themselves in New York. Why might they not enjoy weaving and why might they not sell their work or work for her and she would still it?

The Tall Oak Sprouts

So in the garden of her home she set up a portable studio and two small looms, to which came eagerly two pupils. This acorn was planted in favorable soil. New students arrived, new looms sung their clicking songs. Miss Mitchell reversed the usual arrangement between instructor and student by paying her apprentices a nominal salary while they were learning, with the understanding that they should continue to employ her at salaries to be advanced as fast as their skill justified it. The opportunity to produce beauty, the satisfaction of belonging to so old and honorable a tradition, the workshop in the home town, appealed to many women.

The enterprise soon ceased to be an amateur affair and with 20 workers and almost as many looms set up in a large and cheerful room, it grew to be a remunerative undertaking, probably the only hand-weaving industry organized on a commercial scale. The Tenafly Weavers supply smart, smartly patterned dresses, scarves, shawls, yardage for sports costumes, table linen, coverlets, curtains, afghans and couch-throws. They are always of flawless workmanship and amazing balance and subtlety of color. Moreover, so wide is the range of design that patterns suitable to the various periods are available. Almost any pattern can be copied. If a duplication of a wall paper motif is desired for a couch-throws or of a rug detail for a curtain, the Tenafly Weavers will develop it in those mysteriously obedient threads which respond to the call of the shuttle. The ability to copy has been valuable during these recent ensemble seasons. Many a woman, for instance, has selected in a store a stray scarf or perhaps a sweater and then wished to have it in a trimming, a bag and a belt, certain elements in their designs. To do so she has only to send the original article to the Tenafly Weavers and request an imitation worked out in the desired accessories.

On Display

Many ensemble pieces, particularly scarves and bags, are on display in the Tenafly Studio, at a wholesale agency in New York, and at smart shops. The gamut of colors and their combinations seem inexhaustible. The linings of the bags are all beautifully matched to some tone in the weaving. The mounts are invariably handsome and sometimes unique. For the woven bags wooden mounts seem to the writer to possess a particular vigor and interest, appearing like overtones of the period when hand weaving was a household art and the farm yielded materials. However, the metal mounts are, of course, more formal and in harmony with the silk purses; they are this season in greater favor than shell. The table linens are fashioned to thrill the homemaker's heart. In both formal and informal designs they are qualified to bring into the dining room sunshine and gaiety or sumptuous ceremony.

In the illustration are shown on the figure a scarf and bag woven in stripes of brown, yellow, orange and chartreuse. The bag is bound in

brown and carries little wooden balls on wool strings. Directly below this figure is a Chanel-red envelope model with black and red woven stripes, a handle in the back and a brass buckle closing in front. At the bottom of the picture is a green-and-white Palm Beach utility bag in tan and green floral patterns, with a border of gold threads, a wooden mount and a woven handle. In the upper right-hand corner is a small green-and-white purse for southern resorts, with a nickel mount and crysophane closing. The center stripe is white, green and gold. The

purse below this is woven of heavy wool in tête de nègre. Into the soft rich folds is let a stripe of orange, beige and brown. The mount is in-laid wood. The center of the illustration is occupied by a melon-shaped bag woven of white wool and silk with gold threads. A zipper closing terminates in glass rings.

A Quaint Museum

Miss Mitchell is not only an artist and a business woman, but also a scholar and antiquarian. It is her purpose to install in her plant at intervals master weavers from foreign



Bags and Scarf by the Tenafly Weavers.

House Manager as a Career

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sheffield

IT SEEMS probable that in the near future few careers will prove more attractive to women than that of house manager. Already in many parts of the country, women are performing very useful service in this capacity. Their abilities in this direction were first realized by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Commissioners of Crown Land, who set the lead in their employment some years ago, and the London County Council is now being urged to follow their example. Generally speaking, it is the north rather than the south of England that has been quickest to take advantage of the peculiar skill of women in house management; and the municipal estates of the councils of Rotherham, Bebbington, Stockton-on-Tees, Chesterfield, Scarborough and other places in the same area are now run by trained women managers. Although the number of candidates for this career has steadily increased of late years, the demand is beginning to outrun the supply; and the enthusiastic work done by the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. George Cadbury, Lady Selborne, and Mrs. Winifred Mitchell, and the successful efforts to popularize the training of women property managers is in consequence of national service.

The possibilities of this comparatively new feminine profession were laid some 40 or more years ago, when, with £750 lent to her by John Ruskin, Octavia Hill purchased a 56-year lease of three houses in one of the poorest back-to-back courts in London. Miss Hill personally collected her rents and thus came into intimate contact with the needs of her tenants, which she did everything in her power, by improving their environment, to satisfy. Within a very short time her property yielded 5 per cent interest, and she was able to repay £48 of her borrowed capital. But the most important result of Miss Hill's experiment, and the one most

full of significance for students today, was the fact that with the amelioration of their surroundings, the morale of her tenants showed a corresponding improvement, and the road toward the solution of what is often said to be the most difficult aspect of the slum problem, namely, the removal of the so-called "slum mentality," was pointed out.

This branch of Miss Hill's work has produced results in Holland on so large a scale that their reaction in Great Britain is likely in a short time to lead to a considerable increase in the number of women employed here in the management of property. Acting upon the idea implicit in the enterprise of Miss Hill, the municipal authorities of The Hague do not remove dwellers in the slums directly into the artistic council houses which have been freely built during the last 10 or 15 years. These tenants are given three successive periods of probation in three different grades of houses before they are judged suitable occupants for council property. During this time of probation they are under the supervision of trained women property managers, for whose education there are no fewer than three schools in Amsterdam alone. No doubt the achievement of these schools will be carefully considered in the formulation of the slum clearance policy of Great Britain in the immediate future.

lands. A beginning was made during the war when Queen Alexandra permitted two workers from her Sandringham School, the Misses Wolfe, to accompany Miss Mitchell to Tenafly, where they taught their system.

At present Miss Mitchell is collecting hand-woven fabrics from many countries and has established a museum in a Dutch colonial house in Tenafly known as the Charles Westervelt Homestead. This house was first planned and its kitchen built about 1695. Another portion was added in 1798, and in 1894 the house was again added to and done over. This quaint old-time home Miss Mitchell has bought, and with the aid of an architect correctly restored its various portions. Even the yard, with its shadowed flagstones, old-fashioned borders, picket fence and ancient tree, now again chants a prelude to the hospitality beyond the hand-wrought latch of the aged door. In summer tea tables among the shrubbery welcome the friend and the stranger alike, and the year around the house is open and the kettle singing for the refreshment of those who wish to escape for a few moments from the expansive present into the atmosphere of a self-contained home, where the vanished centuries looms, busy with the flax which grew on the farm, clicked their challenge to wintry winds and, faithful to beauty, interpreted the heart of their generation.

Y. W. C. A. in India

By AGNES RUSH BURR

IN MOST of the large cities of India are Y. W. C. A. headquarters. These are, as a rule, fine large buildings, charmingly furnished, presided over by a staff of secretaries, one of which is a gracious hostess. These surroundings are in themselves an inspiration and education to many young Indian girls. In Calcutta the home has a spacious walled-in garden with sweeping greenward and lovely flowers. It is a refreshing, restful place after a day's work. At Lahore the building is large and rambling with wide verandas, for Lahore is a hot city in the summer and architecture is planned to conserve coolness. At Madras the buildings are set far back from the road in a big compound with trees, flowers, shrubbery, and a lovely pool in which float lotus, blue lotus, and pink lotus. There are several buildings in Madras, the main edifice or guest house proper, the Indian student hostel, and St. Margaret's hostel for business and professional women.

The main building has the general air of practical comfort that characterizes a well-managed, hospitable home. The hostel for Indian students is right at hand. It has a hospitable, "homey" air with its verandas, its green, sunny inner courtyard, its roof terraces, its living room with pretty summery furniture, pictures, and the little touches given by clever girl fingers that make a place livable. There are a study room, bath-rooms, a kitchen, for many of these girls prefer their own Indian food and the native way of preparing it, and each student has her own bedroom upstairs opening on to a spacious veranda. Most delightful of all are the happy, joyous girls who throng it and who welcome you with shy smiles and cordial glances from great, lovely dark eyes. St. Margaret's Hostel, where foregather those who are earning their living, is a larger and a bit more pretentious place. It faces the lotus pool in whose shining surface are reflected the deep blue of the tropical sky, the slender stems of the bamboos on the banks, or at night, the white splendor of moonlight. A spacious living room with floor suitable for dancing, a dining room, deep verandas, bedrooms and baths, give the air of a charming little hotel. The residents are mostly Europeans and

Anglo-Indians. They earn their living and so are able to pay adequately for their accommodations.

In Delhi

Delhi's Y. W. C. A. is in a class by itself for it faces a special problem. To this town have come many girls and women to work in the Government offices. No suitable accommodations could be found for them, so the Government took the matter up with the Y. W. C. A. and the latter undertook their care. With the removal of the Government buildings to New Delhi, an edifice is under construction there for the use of the association. The Government is co-operating financially to help make it one that will fully meet the needs of the employed girls and women. The present Y. W. C. A., though in a sense only a temporary structure, is delightful. It consists of a long line of individual rooms opening on a veranda and facing a lawn upon which squat at almost all hours of the day Indian vendors in bright turbans and picturesque costumes with their wares spread out in front of them. With smiles that show dazzling white teeth, beguiling glances from great dark eyes, and soft, enticing voices they lure you to inspect embroideries from Kashmir, silver and turquoise work from Tibet, Delhi's own exquisite needlecraft, fascinating trifles of all sorts. Dainty little crested birds watch you unafraid, showing, it would seem, a pretty curiosity as to whether you will purchase this lovely handicraft of their native land. When the Government goes to Simla for the hot weather, the Y. W. C. A. goes with it, and it has even more pleasant surroundings in this popular hill station.

The Y. W. C. A. has a number of summer homes and camps at the hill stations throughout India to which the girls can go for their vacations or to escape the heat of the plains.

Recreation

The general work of the association is, of course, much the same as elsewhere. But how much it means to the daughters of India! One girl speaking of what the Y. W. C. A. had done for her said, "I began to understand what fellowship with women meant and how much could be accomplished by women's joining together. I also began to know nature as never before, to recognize birds and trees and flowers and to feel a kinship with things of the open air. I began to know pictures. Our discussions were wonderful. One subject was, 'What Do You Want?' We began to think furiously and to wonder if we were wanting the best things."

Much attention is given to gymnasium work. There are exercises and drills of various kinds, folk dancing and games of all sorts, including tennis and similar sports with tournaments. All this is a great delight to the Indian girl, for such activities are practically unknown to her in her native life. Those of the lower castes work hard, often in the fields, mines or at roadmaking or street cleaning. They carry babies on their hips and heavy water jars on their heads. But there is no systematic physical training, and recreation in the form of games is almost unknown. Women of the wealthy classes who have servants to do their work, except in unusual cases, lead a life of inactivity.

Educational Activities

There are courses in business, in pedagogy, and various other occupations, instruction in handicrafts, cooking, and other work of the home. All these enable the Indian woman



A Restored Room in the Westervelt Homestead, Tenafly, N. J., Where Miss Winifred Mitchell is Slowly Establishing a Museum of Hand-Woven Fabrics and Other Home Crafts.

'Cranford' Cakes

THE "Cranford" tea parties were always so genteel that merely to read about them is to understand how it must have felt to wear an elegant crinoline and a poke-bonnet trimmed with a lace "fall." To nibble cakes such as were served 90 years ago in the little parlors of Cranford is to experience the salutary sensation of exquisite refinement!

The reader may care, then, to make a batch of magentas and be for one afternoon so faultlessly well-mannered. Miss Deborah and the Honorable Mrs. Jamieson of a certainty indulged in these dainties for here is a recipe for them copied from the cherished manuscript book of an ancestor of the writers, who was a contemporary of these ladies.

She (Elizabeth Ann) began her task by breaking six eggs and separating the yolks from the whites. The latter with a pinch of salt and a big spoonful of castor sugar and a big spoonful of sugar (sifted in those days), were whipped to a stiff froth. The yolks were lightly beaten and then mixed with "two ounces of bitter almonds, blanch'd and pounded." A pound of castor sugar was also added and the whole medley, well-flavored with vanilla or orange-flower water, was worked with a wooden spoon till it was a smooth paste.

It was then mixed with six ounces of flour into which three ounces of butter had already been rubbed. Last of all, the fluffy egg-whites were added, and the whole received a short, brisk beating. Very small quantities of the mixtures were put into tiny cake tins which were very well buttered and sprinkled with chopped almonds; the tops of the biscuits were also powdered with chopped almonds and a little sugar. Twenty minutes in a moderate oven then completed the process.

Mrs. Malaprop's cake is another delicacy which must have pleased Cranford. To make this the housewife "turned eight ounces of butter into a cream"; which cryptic instruction is translated as meaning that it was beaten together with the next ingredient on the list, eight ounces of white sugar. One by one the yolks of three eggs were added and whipped to a froth. A fragrant yellow cream was then poured into a buttered cake tin and baked in a brisk oven for less than one hour.

Christmas Cake

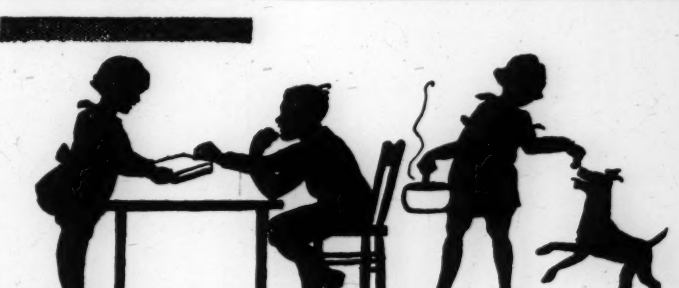
Five cupsful of sugar, 3 cupsful of melted butter, 7 eggs, 8 cupsful of flour, 8 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 cupful of water, 3 pounds of raisins, 3 pounds of currants, ¼ pound of almonds, ¼ pound of mixed peel, 2 teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful each of cloves, allspice, lemon and vanilla, 1 tablespoonful of molasses. Bake four hours.

Shop for Christmas in the Orient THROUGH THE MOON DOOR for BLUE CRYSTAL BOX

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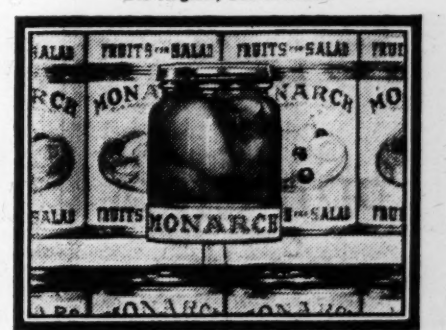
When Weather Shuts In

Let the children have a fudge party and a dreary day turns to one of joy and happiness.

THIS is a good recipe and easy to follow: Take 2 cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoonfuls Monarch Cocoa, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 1 teaspoonful Monarch Vanilla. Mix sugar and cocoa, add milk; dissolve sugar before boiling; then boil until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Add butter and vanilla just before removing from fire. Let cool, then beat and add nuts if desired. If you paid a dollar a pound you could not buy better Cocoa than Monarch.

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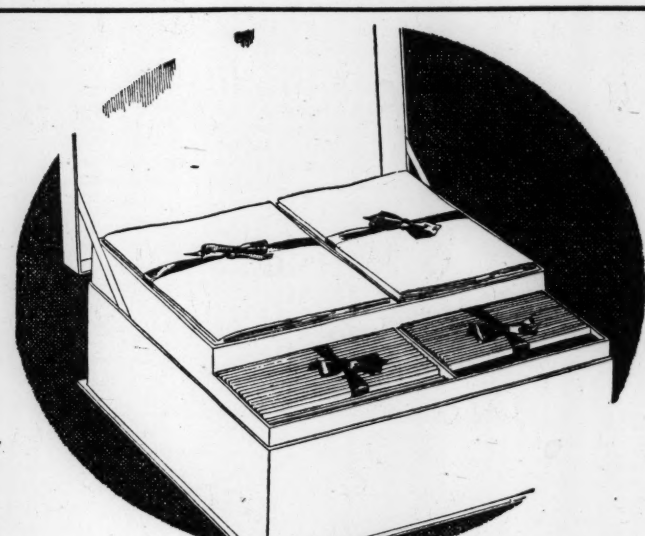
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EDUCATIONAL

Presentation of Literature
in the Elementary Schools

I—Aims in the Quest for Beauty of Thought

By DOROTHY THODY

ALL other work in English, usually grouped under the headings Oral and Written English, grammar, conversation, debate, etc., should lead like steps in a ladder toward the high goal of the literature lesson. Whether that "lesson" be given by the teacher to the class, or by the child to himself, makes no difference. The whole of our object in turning to literature is to "widen our borders," to deepen and enrich our experience. Our primary aim is to enjoy ourselves. An author's object

in writing is (or should be) to give pleasure. Concepts of pleasure vary, but the basic fact, that we seek to give it and to obtain it when we turn to literature, remains. That same object must animate our presentation of literature to the children. First and chiefest, we must desire to give pleasure; we must be willing to spend ourselves in this giving.

The literature lesson should be the teacher's best and sweetest gift to his charges. His attitude toward his every presentation of it to his class must be preceded by a kind of accolade—pure, exalted, humble preparation for a high honor given in his hands. Making his choice of material he must ask himself, Will the children like this? Is it within their experience?—and afterward, Have they enjoyed it? Have they been happy? Inspired? Do they look forward to another such "lesson"? If not, why not?

Under some guise and by way of varying activities we have all set out on the quest for beauty. Within the printed page we find the vision thereof. It may be the simple beauty of a lyric, the facile delightfulness of some passage from Blake and Herick. It may be the complexity of a Shakespearean tragedy; the austerity of Milton; the ease of some extract from Tennyson; the elevated prose of Burke; the sustained thoughtfulness of Wordsworth. But whether we look for beauty of form or sheer loveliness of "enriched idea," whether we are consciously seeking beauty in all her manifestations, or still groping, half awake, toward some distant star, it is the vision of beauty that draws us to literature.

And here, those of us who are teachers of literature forsooth, have much to ponder. We have first to learn to recognize the contemplative among our classes (to process not always as easy as one might imagine); to read in quick sight or smile, in sudden lift of head or eye, as sincere an appreciation as ever the older sisters or brothers feel, laboring in

the college common room over a self-imposed page of written criticism or imitation.

We have need to strengthen our faith! Our work is to remove obstacles obviously beyond the child's power to grapple with; to straighten crooked paths; to "cast up the highway, gather out the stones," and then—having made plain the way, having lifted the standard—to rejoice as effectively as possible. Nothing must come between the child and his vision. No flicker of a teaching gown must distract his eye; no pedantic utterance weigh down his thought; no hand direct his attention to what he shall or shall not see. The path made plain, his feet must travel at their own speed. The direction pointed, his own eye must catch the first golden spires against the sky of his dreams. Beauty and truth and courage and law, made comprehensible in his experience, his own hand must "bind them about his neck, write them upon the tablet of his heart."

They Twain

The temptation to see the child's vision for him is often a bitter one for a teacher to overcome, but once it is overcome, the reward is sure. For the day will come when the child, all heaven on his brow, will meet his teacher's eye, and nod and smile in that unexplainable way that means that they twain are fellow pilgrims.

We have yet another object to achieve in turning to literature; another aim in teaching it. The measure of our true living is the measure of our understanding—of ourselves, our fellows, of God. That mellowed appreciation of good, which only comes by the intelligent laying of line upon lovely line, by which we hope to be blessed and to bless, is ripened by every glow we feel in splendid poetry and prose. We have closed each book a little richer in the knowledge of God and man, more sensitive to the manifestations of truth and love and beauty in the world about us; conscious of so keen a desire for moral rectitude that the very stars are within reach.

And we must see to it that the gifts we take with us to the literature class are presented fully and fairly. Our choice of subject matter must be made literally with "prayer" and "fasting." To us, these children have come for their introductions to the great world outside home and classroom. How carefully shall we choose the paths they are to travel, the company of men and women in whom they are to delight!

Deepened Understanding

We may know the measure of enjoyment our children have experienced in a literature lesson, become aware of the splendor and beauty of the vision that their eyes have beheld, by the proofs they give of the deepening of their understanding of love and its loveliness, of truth and its attraction. Joy and understanding go hand in hand. Enjoyment of literature deepens the channel in which understanding is to flow; understanding enriches enjoyment. It is our responsibility to see that the two grow together—merge into appreciation and practical application. Beauty may be crowned among the stars, but her feet tread our common

way. Literature must be for us a living force, a practical inspiration, a lodestone to transmute dull earth to heaven. We must beware of leaving the vision merely a vision—see to it that our children are not only thereby "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," but also armed with the sharp sword which only integrity can wield, and against which nothing shall prevail.

Finally, we go to literature for "creative inspiration." A thing is only real to us to the degree in which we can use it. Literature, through our enjoyment and understanding, puts into our hands a tool to be used. We may become imitators, re-creating, as it were, the beauty of thought and form that we have visioned. Books men have loved have set them to work with ax and chisel, with brush and pen, in music and architecture. In all these ways the vision is translated into a language that the world may understand. Highest and best of all, it is translated into lovely living. And that is comprehended to the remotest corner of the universe.

Creative expression is as natural as breathing to the child. Our literature lessons must be followed by opportunities for the children to express in some practical way the activity naturally aroused in them by the operation of such beauty and truth as they have beheld. And we need not fear when they set out to illustrate a lyric with a fourpenny box of paints; or embark upon an ode, fired by Keats, breathing Shelley's air. So that each endeavor be bent up to the highest we need not fear what we have called their early over-reachings. It matters not one whit whether the child even faintly expresses in concrete form what he has striven after. In our youth we may have sought to paint Madonnas with Raphael. Later, much later, we labored faithfully over the light and shade on a single orange. And who shall say how much our early aspirations improved our humbler achievements!

(This is the first of eight articles. Others will follow on subsequent Tuesdays.)

The Parent

On Choosing Toys

THIS time of year toy departments are worth a special sight-seeing trip not alone as proofs of the ingenuity and intelligence of man but also for sight of the spontaneous joy on smiling faces of the children surging happily through them. We come to a recent tour; serious in purpose, for we thought to glean a few points that might help perplexed parents, but jolly in the taking, because we mostly just enjoyed ourselves on account of the radiance of smiling faces.

We note with approval, however, that the quality of toys is higher. More beauty, more common sense, more appreciation of the child's needs have gone into the assembling of toy shop stock this year. We feel, names of firms known to kindergarten and schools are now on the boxes of games, blocks or modeling clay. Guns, lead soldiers and wind-up contraptions are still to be found; but on the whole there is an increase in genuine educational material available.

A few points might be recalled: The child should not have too many toys. If too many are given him it is wise to pass some along or put them away for a few months. Mere quantity has been found to encourage greed and indifference. Cheaply made toys that go to pieces easily are also to be avoided. A few things well made and chosen to suit the child's age, need and natural interest and to stimulate his imagination and initiative are likely to be for him the means of recreation toys should provide.

After the baby age, with its large bright rattles, indestructible wooden blocks and animals, and floating toys, the child of any age needs toys of three general sorts: active and manipulative, such as the sand box, garden tools, jungle gym or sled; imitative and dramatic, such as doll things,

airplanes, toy farms; handicraft materials and games, such as crayons, puzzle maps, sewing supplies, soap-carving sets. If we keep in our thought a clear idea of what we hope the child will gain by having each toy, we can choose with surer and higher purpose. Winding up a tin automobile only to sit and watch it go and then wind it up again is not going to develop much in the child, is it? Grown-ups hover over mechanical toys in the shops, for they seem clever and wonderful to us; but it is much more clever and wonderful when a child contentedly pushes a wooden automobile across the floor himself, for he is supplying the power, the road, the scenery and the imagination. A few good tools and a work bench with which to construct an airplane are far better than the most elaborate ready-made plane we could find for a young enthusiast. In other words, simple toys are the best toys. Let us encourage the child to provide the "clever and wonderful" part. He will. Even the more unimaginative child will with a little help keep house over a few doll dishes and a small broom, or design a set-back skyscraper with a few well-made building blocks.

Let us also be sure that the purpose of each toy is constructive. This of course rules out toy soldiers, guns, toy shooting galleries and games of chance.

It is important that toys fit the age and tastes of the child. It is important, too, that some attention be paid through the choice of toys, to helping the child to become well-rounded in his interests. The overbookish child may need a pair of skis from Dad. The especially athletic girl may do well to receive some dainty things for her dresser or an absorbing and fairly quiet table game. The individualist can be helped through games that call for co-operation and team work. The

Christmas for Ecuador Indians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Guayaquil, Ecuador. Each October a collection is made in Guayaquil, Ecuador, among the foreign colony, for a Christmas tree for the Indian children at Colta, where American missionaries conduct a mission and school.

Let it be recorded that English and American, German and Dutch, give with utmost good will toward this project, knowing the hard and often joyless life of the little Indian children.

In November, before the prices soar and while the selection is good, the cheap toy stalls are searched for suitable gifts and much bargaining goes on good-naturedly, before final purchases are made at the lowest prices. After that, the shopkeeper frequently gives further discounts on hearing of the charitable object in view.

Boxes of fairy tablets of soap, combs, tiny mirrors, mouth organs, knives (for wood carving), dolls, balls, books, crayons, pencils, paints and painting books, balloons, squeakers, marbles, boxes of tools, are among the most popular of gifts, while sewing materials and large bundle of travelers' samples of cotton goods for making patchwork bed covers are used in the school. The candy factory helps by selling

to us at a cheaper rate, because of the large quantity bought, sweets of the cheapest quality but very acceptable to the Indian child.

The toys are placed on exhibit for a few days before being packed, so the subscribers can see results, express satisfaction, or give further ideas. The first week in December, the cases are dispatched, with their contents of potential joy and good will.

In Colta, preparations of another kind are in progress. A very ambitious program is arranged by Mrs. Ford, wherein the little scholars may do their part to add happiness to the day.

Songs, recitations and dialogues must be learned, drill practiced and also demonstrations in the three R's so that progress may be noted and prizes given.

Great pans of soup and rice are prepared so the parents and others may share in the good things, and many oranges are laid in store.

At last the great day dawns. The gift giver is a giant over six feet four inches tall—his Spanish has a strong flavor of the United States, but the gifts he distributes with many a quip and jest are lovingly provided.

There in the high altitudes of the Andes, in each Indian heart there penetrates a realization of the love of God and the Bethlehem babe—a thought of "on earth peace, good will toward men."

B. C.

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My Campagna in the Firelight

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of
snow.
Again behold the winter's weight
Oppress the lab'ring woods below;
And streams with icy fetters bound,
Benumb'd and cramp'd to solid
ground.

With well heaped logs dissolve the
cold
And feed the genial hearth with
fires.

LONG ago did Horace look upon
the mountain's hoary height and
write of the joys of the open
fire with genial defiance of storm and
cold. It was Mount Soracte which
timelessly lifts its head through this
famous Ninth Ode as a dramatic re-
minder of winter joys around the
fireside. And so I sit by my own
hearth, while the first snow of the
years falls lightly outside the win-
dow, and look upon Horace's Soracte
pictured upon the canvas which
hangs over my fireplace.

It was only a few days ago that I
brought the picture home under my
arm straight from the studio of the
painter who had given it to me for
my very own. The one possible place
for it is the wall over the mantel,
whence it sheds light and warmth
from immemorial Roman days. How
richly do the suffused tones of deep
cream and saffron reflect the mellow
Latin past! For (as I have already
described that afternoon in the stu-
dio) it was nothing else than Horace's
snow-capped Soracte guarding the
whole Campagna far below which I
chose amid all the wealth of can-
vases offered me by my friend. It
was the Campagna which I had
chosen rather than all of the seas
and all the wooded hillsides dyed
with autumnal glories. After conflicts
of desire for the ocean and the for-
ests fixed in loveliness by the artist's
vision I grasped and bore off in tri-
umph—this Campagna. Nor can I
regret my choice—with the tall Ital-
ian pines marching like a line of
ancient Roman soldiers across the
vast plain and curving away in the
distance where the sky line is lifted
by the ridge of Soracte and crowned
by the old castle.

As the fire on the hearth throws a
ruddy light upon this picture, I seem
to have just passed through the
Porta Pia in the wall of Rome and
stand on the Via Nomentana which
winds over the level plain to Soracte.
The white summit is visible in the
sunlight which rests over the scene.
Through the eyes of Browning I am

Where the quiet-coloured end of eve-
ning smiles,
Miles and miles. . . .
And such plenty and perfection, sea,
of grass
Never was!
Such a carpet as this summer time
O'er spreads
And embeds

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays
and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston,
Mass.

Communications regarding the
conduct of this newspaper, articles
and illustrations for publication
should be addressed to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Roundness of a Rose

IF ASKED wherein the loveliness
of a rose lies, one might answer
in its color, another in the per-
fume retained long after the color
has gone, and another in its secret
depth of petals. But perhaps Ruskin
divined the manner when he wrote
of the rose, not as a flower only but
as a plant, seeing the loveliness in
the whole—the blossom, the leaf, the
stem: "A rose is rounded by its own
soft ways of growth." And so arrest-
ing are the words that one pauses
over them, lingering to consider each
in turn, and dwell on the satisfying
sense of completeness they convey.

Perhaps one has never reflected
before on the roundness of a rose,
the whole, unbroken, smooth-flowing
expression. The picture brings out
the quality with emphasis, the bloss-
oms clearly being the outcome of
the curved structure, rounded by the
plant's "own soft ways."

Examine for a moment the half-
open bud and say if any curves in
nature's world can compare with
them; the gentle smile of the folded
petals, loosening to the touch of the
sun, and rolling back to give the
treasured scent to the air.

Wind in Late Autumn

The wind rides out at dawn,
His heart is very proud,
He wears a floating plume
And trumpets long and loud!

He rides against the hills
And dares the canyons deep;
The pine-trees moan and call,
The leafless willows weep.

He hurls a veil of gray
Across the flaming sun,
The clouds in marshaled lines
Along the sky-ways run.

He drives the sails at sea
And battles with the waves,
The sea gulls wheel and cry
And seek their ledgy caves.

All day he bugles far
Against a sullen sky;
All day the autumn leaves
In drifts go winging by.

He mounts the twilight wall
And flutes so sweet and low,
The purple gates swing wide
And only soft winds blow.

CAROLINE WEST.

"The pure in heart"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRIST JESUS said, "Blessed
are the pure in heart: for they
shall see God;" and these words
are as true and practical today as
when they were first spoken. Through
purity of heart, which is spiritual
thinking, all who so desire may ex-
perience the blessedness promised by
the Master, and see good actually
manifested in their daily lives.

Much that is opposed to spiritual
purity is offered to humanity for men-
tal acceptance. Ceaseless suggestions
from the so-called carnal mind—sug-
gestions of fear, hatred, dishonesty,
sickness, poverty, sin, and their kind-
red—mentally knock for admission.
If accepted, these suggestions bring
forth corresponding effects, and can
never produce conditions of a charac-
ter the opposite of their own. Thought
which is governed by a sense of fear
cannot realize freedom. Motives of
hatred cannot lead to true satisfac-
tion; nor can thoughts of sickness be
manifested in health.

We can, however, rejoice in know-
ing that these suggestions need not
be accepted. Through the teachings
of Christian Science we learn that
God is infinite divine Mind; and thus,
in the light of Christ, Truth, the so-
called carnal mind exists only as false
belief, illusion.

Entirely separate from the sugges-
tions of this negative so-called mind
is a host of pure spiritual ideas, ema-
nating directly from God, infinite di-
vine Mind. These are angel thoughts
of purity, goodness, unselfishness,
love, courage, holiness, health, holy
thoughts continually imparted by God
to His spiritual idea, man. They are
continually knocking at our mental
doors for recognition and admission;
and each one admitted and cherished
may be displacing a belief of opposite
character. These right thoughts or
ideas bear fruit of their own kind, a
fact which is daily and hourly being
proved by thousands who have turned
to Christian Science for relief from
sickness and sin.

On page 211 of the Christian Science
textbook, "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker
Eddy, we read, "The baptism of Spirit,
washing the body of all the impurities
of flesh, signifies that the pure in
heart see God and are approaching

spiritual Life and its demonstration."
This statement may be put to practi-
cal proof by any earnest seeker for
Truth. A careful perusal of the Bible,
together with Mrs. Eddy's writings,
will convince anyone who reasons ac-
curately that Christian Science is a
practical and demonstrable religion,
meeting the human need, and never
failing to bring about harmonious
conditions when its rules are obeyed.
It is based upon the life and works of
Christ Jesus, and brings to the stu-
dent the understanding of God, infinite
divine Mind, and His relationship
to His spiritual idea, man.

Another point about Christian Sci-
ence which is cause for great rejoic-
ing, is the fact that it may be accepted
just where one may find oneself.
Neither persons nor circumstances
can interfere with thought. One's
thought is under one's own control.
Nobody can take from one's mentality
or force into it a single thought with-
out one's own consent; and the na-
ture of one's own thinking can be
determined only by oneself.

All evil begins the form of sug-
gestion. However much one may have
indulged sinful beliefs, one can at
once begin to banish them from his
mentality by accepting only the good
and true ideas of divine Mind. How-
ever continually one's thinking may
have dwelt upon sickness and dis-
ease, one can without a moment's de-
lay commence to bar his mental door
against such suggestions, firmly re-
fusing to let them pass the threshold
of his consciousness. Though many
sad or gloomy or unattractive sug-
gestions may have been entertained, they
can be seen as resulting from the ig-
norance of the so-called carnal mind,
and resolutely blotted out, so that
happy, cheerful, and grateful thoughts
may be entertained.

Does this task seem hard? It has
been accomplished by many, and what
has been done can always be done
again; and no one who earnestly de-
sires purity of heart can be said to be
unknown to God, divine Mind. Not one
humble, repentant prayer but is heard
and answered. Does not the Father's
promise, given through the prophet
Isaiah, hold good today? "Before they
call, I will answer; and while they
are yet speaking, I will hear?"

If, irrespective of former false be-
liefs, one will but turn trustingly to
God, reaching out with humility for
pure, uplifting thoughts, through the
understanding which Christian Sci-
ence brings, spiritual intuitions will
come to him naturally and freely. As
these pure ideas replace their oppo-
sites in one's thinking, one begins to
experience the blessedness promised
by the Master, and sees good mani-
fested in all his affairs. This is "the
baptism of Spirit," the way we all
must take in order to see God, and so
reach that sublime height of purity
in which Christ Jesus dwelt.

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into French.)

Heron in Flight
(Florida)

We left the levels of the lake;
Through lily-pads we cruised along;
The rustling marsh-grass seemed to
make
A softly sibilant undersong.

The water-hyacinths from pools
Looked at us with their violet eyes;
The darters and the gallinules
Upstared in a swift surprise.

Then herons pinioned as with snow
Sailed from the bearded cypress
trees—
A winged white against the glow
Of cobalt skies without a breeze.

We followed their majestic flight
Far down the deepening, dazzling
day
Until like specks of lovely light
They faded in the far away.

In wonder we could speak no words
Of rapt enchantment to express.
For they were beatific birds
Beyond all dreamed-of loveliness!

—CLINTON SCOLLARD, POET.

An Edward Everett
Letter

Buffalo, 20 May, 1857.

My dear Mrs. Blatterman:
As you expressed a wish to hear
of the safe prosecution of my jour-
ney, I take advantage of a leisure
moment to let you know that we
arrived without accident at Cincin-
nati (as you will probably have
learned from Mr. B.), and in time
for a little rest before taking the
cars. . . .

Your husband and I found a com-
fortable room at the Spencer House,
and were called at half past four, so
we were not open that day to the
reproach of the sluggard. I took the
cars a little before six for this place,
and reached my journey's end at
half past ten at night—a pretty heavy
day's journey. At Cleveland there was
a poor woman in the car traveling
with two children to the East, and
having with her a large cage full of
canary birds; her pocket was picked
of all she had—eighty dollars. We
raised a little subscription in the
cars, which replaced her loss within
a very few dollars.

I embraced the opportunity afforded
me by my extra effort on Monday to
give a day to Niagara yesterday. I
found the noble cataract plunging
down the stupendous precipice, as it
did when I saw it thirty-six years
ago—as it has done for ages, and will
to the end of time.

I speak here tonight, tomorrow at
Utica, on Friday at Troy, and the
next day I hope to see my children
and grandchildren at Washington.
Short as our acquaintance has
been, I have ventured to hope that
you will take some interest in this
little memorandum of my progress.
Mr. Blatterman will, I presume, have
returned to you by this time. It would
afford me great pleasure, at any time,
to receive good news of yourselves
and family, from him or from you. I
feel myself under great obligations
to you both for your most hospitable
reception, and hope that I may have
it in my power hereafter to cultivate
your acquaintance and requite your
kindness.

With my best respects to Mrs. Blat-
terman, Senior, and my love to my
young friends, your children—charm-
ing children they are—I remain, my
dear Mrs. B.,
Sincerely your friend,
Edward Everett.

The Circus Comes to Chatelneuf

As the church clock struck the
noon hour, down the road toward the
public fountain came rumbling and
creaking four strange-looking car-
vans drawn by eight horses. At the
grassy slope beside the churchyard,
under the four great lindens, they
came to a halt, and in the next in-
stant, from out of the wagons tumbled
a motley company of youngsters
and oldsters, swarthy and ragged and
exceedingly gay. Simultaneously, the
village cottages seemed to waken
after the stillness of the noon
hour as the doorways filled with a
surprising number of inquisitive
peasants.

The dark strangers unhitched the
horses and led them to a drinking
trough and then to the shady pasture
behind the nearest cottage. The
women set up a miniature stove,
with its long chimney reaching sky-
ward. A few pine cones and dry twigs
lying ready at hand soon made the
great soup kettle bubble and the
scent of domestic life, resumed after
days of travel through the mountain-
ous Jura.

The first timidity of the peasant
children overcome, an acquaintance
soon sprang up and there was
great excitement at the discovery
that the strangers were not mere
passing gypsies, but a circus troupe
with a menagerie of wild animals.
On one side of the first wagon was
painted in gay colors "Cirque Ital-
ien." Peering into the open end,
the excited children discovered a big
brown bear glaring out of the dark
interior with one glistering, golden
eye.

Strange sounds and smells issued
from the second wagon, on whose
sides were painted marvelous scenes
of lions and tigers in thrilling ac-
tion under a handsome trainer. The
gypsies informed the staring country
bumpkins that the wild animals were
actually inside, roaring for meat. A
packing case, barred at one end, con-
tained a monkey which completed the
menagerie. The two other wagons
were attractively curtained and
neatly furnished with the necessary
household effects of the troupe.

After luncheon the men of the troupe
consulted with the villagers as to the
possibility of profitably spending a
day or two in Chatelneuf. Though
warned that the village contained
less than one hundred inhabitants,
not more than half of whom would
be likely to attend the circus, the
foreigners evidently liked the place,
and preparations were begun for the
BIG SHOW to be given at nine that
evening.

A good-humored old couple al-
lowed one end of their cottage to
serve as one side of the circus tent.
The wagons were backed up side by
side a short distance from the cot-
tage, a piece of canvas was stretched
from the top of the wagon to the
cottage, two others hung for sides
and the circus tent was in readiness.
At sunset, the dreamy stillness of
the mountains was shattered by the
harsh notes of the circus band. The
sounds were excruciating but they
had the desired effect as the entire
population appeared at cottage doors,
at cowshed windows, or issued forth
from the community cheese house to
lend an ear to the astounding pro-
clamation that "the great Italian Cir-
cus" would give, for one night only,
a grand performance at Chatelneuf
at nine o'clock.

Beautiful green handbills were
distributed which gave out the in-
formation that the circus was com-

posed of ferocious animals from four
parts of the world; "tigers and
ligeresses, lions and lionesses, Nor-
wegian wolves, monkeys of all spe-
cies, and bears from the north pole;
all savage beyond description but
trained to act at the word of the
trainer." Then more ear-splitting
band music and the circus parade
was over.

Now how industriously everyone
worked to finish the haying, the
milking, and feeding of the stock so
that everyone might be free to at-
tend the evening's entertainment.

At nine the band again made the
mountains echo to announce that the
show would begin immediately. In
ten minutes the entire audience was
assembled at the tent flap and all
buying second-class tickets of ad-
mission. Inside, a rope divided the
tent into two sections; on one side
were the animals in their cages, on
the other the audience stood, eyes
shining with excitement and expecta-
tion.

The ferocious animals advertised
in the charming green handbills
seemed to have escaped ere they
reached Chatelneuf for all that ap-
peared were the moth-eaten brown
bear, now licking the cool bars of
his cage; a three-legged jackal and
an affectionate lioness who rolled
over and begged the keeper to
scratch her; an unfriendly panther,
and the monkey dozing in his pack-
ing case and well-nigh bursting from
the banquet provided all afternoon
by the hospitality of the village
children.

But if, to sophisticated American
eyes, the whole seemed screamingly
rummy and exceedingly smelly, it was
wonderful and exciting enough to
less exacting French peasant taste.
There was much discussion, even ar-
gument, as to whether the panther
was a tiger and if the jackal was
really a Norwegian wolf; no one was
quite sure of that. The lioness was
undoubtedly a jungle creature and
there was no question about the
brown bear being a native of the
north pole.

The performance itself was highly
satisfactory. The jackal could jump
over chairs, the bear and the
lioness cleverly caught lumps of
sugar and answered questions by a
shake of their heads. The panther
sulked in his cage and growled
fiercely when prodded with a stick,
upholding the reputation of his fel-
low creatures by being properly
savage. The gypsy trainers kept up a
continuous babble of circus jargon
in broken French which caused
screams of laughter and the band
now and again would burst forth to
add to the general din. To finish the
show, a young and limber gypsy girl
gave an exhibition of contortions
which gave the village a topic of
conversation for a week.

Even the great Barnum could
achieve no greater measure of suc-
cess than this, that an audience
should be thrilled and shocked to a
satisfying degree and, in the morn-
ing, when the dusky gypsy babies
were all rounded up, the horses
watered and hitched and the circus
fold passed out of sight down the
hill, they left behind them a pleasant
sense of excitement and change in
the monotonous round of farm life.
So the little band of nomads ac-
complish more than a little good as
they journey about. There are many
more highly esteemed professions
but not all of them are as humanely
worth while as that of the wandering
circus troupe.

Garden Roses.

Copyright Charles Reid, Wislaw

"Ceux qui ont le cœur pur"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

JESUS-CHRIST a dit: "Heureux
ceux qui ont le cœur pur; car
ils verront Dieu!" et ces paroles
sont aussi vraies et pratiques au-
jourd'hui que lorsqu'elles furent pro-
noncées pour la première fois. Grâce
à la pureté de cœur, qui est le mode
de penser spirituel, tous ceux qui le
désirent peuvent ressentir la béatitu-
de que promet le Maître et vraiment
voir le bien se manifester dans leurs
vies journalières.

Bien des choses qui sont contraires
à la pureté spirituelle s'offrent à
l'humanité, demandant à être accep-
tées mentalement. Des suggestions
incessantes venant du prétendu esprit
charnel—suggestions de crainte, de
haine, de malhonnêteté, de maladie,
de pauvreté, de péché et de ce que
ceux-ci engendrent—demandent men-
talement à être admises. Si elles sont
acceptées, ces suggestions produisent
les effets correspondants, et ne peu-
vent jamais engendrer des conditions
d'une nature opposée à la leur. La
pensée qui est gouvernée par un sen-
timent de crainte ne peut réaliser la
liberté. Des motifs de haine ne peu-
vent amener une vraie satisfaction;
non plus que les pensées de maladie
ne peuvent manifester la santé.

Nous pouvons, cependant, nous ré-
jouir, sachant que nous n'avons pas
besoin d'accepter ces suggestions. Les
enseignements de la Science Chris-
tienne nous apprennent que Dieu est
l'Entendement divin infini; et ainsi, à
la lumière de Christ, la Vérité, le
soi-disant esprit charnel n'existe que
comme croyance erronée, comme il-
lusion.

Tout à fait en dehors des sugges-
tions de ce soi-disant esprit, il y a
une foule d'idées spirituelles qui éma-
nent directement de Dieu, l'En-
tendement divin infini. Ce sont des
pensées angéliques de pureté, de
bonté, de désintéressement, d'amour,
de courage, de sainteté, de santé, des
pensées saintes que Dieu communi-
que sans cesse à Son idée spiri-
tuelle, l'homme. Elles frappent con-
tinuellement à notre porte mentale
demandant à être reconnues et ad-
mises; et chacune de celles qui seront
admisses et chéries pourra déplacer
une croyance de nature contraire.
Ces pensées ou idées justes portent
des fruits de leur espèce, fait que
nous pouvons chaque jour et à toute heure
des milliers de personnes qui ont eu
recours à la Science Chrétienne pour
être soulagées de la maladie et du
péché.

La page 241 du livre de texte de
la Science Chrétienne: *Science et
Santé avec la Clé des Écritures (Sci-
ence and Health with Key to the
Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy,
nous lisons ceci: "Le baptême de
l'Esprit, qui nettoie le corps de toutes
les impuretés de la chair, signifie que
ceux qui ont le cœur pur voient Dieu,
et qu'ils s'approchent de la Vie spiri-
tuelle et sa démonstration." Cette
déclaration peut être prouvée d'une
façon pratique par oriconque cherche
sincèrement la Vérité. Un examen at-
tentif de la Bible, ainsi que des écrits
de Mrs. Eddy, convaincra tous ceux
qui raisonnent juste que la Science
Chrétienne est une religion pra-
tique et démontrable, subvenant aux

On pourra obtenir des renseigne-
ments sur les publications de la Science
Chrétienne dans cette langue en écri-
vant à La Société de Publications de
la Science Chrétienne (The Christian
Science Publishing Society).

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William A. Ingram to Coach Navy Again

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Annapolis, Md.

RETENTION of William A. Ingram to coach the United States Naval Academy football team next year was announced

erick G. Reinicke, graduate manager of athletics at the Naval Academy, Ingram, youngest of three brothers who starred in athletics at the academy, began his service as head coach of the navy coaching staff in 1926.

Liverpool to Have 200-Acre Stadium

*Sports Plant to Be Modeled
After That of Cologne
in Germany*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LIVERPOOL—A 200-acre stadium

recommodation for all kinds of athletes. He said our club has been a Liverpool and work in the city as soon as a committee of the club council is established, after November elections. This is to satisfy a need which has long been felt at Liverpool by all sorts of bodies concerned with the city. The club has not had any satisfactory place holding sporting meetings on a large scale, and schools and other organizations have often had to put up with the use of one or other of the city's hotels. The club has been for more important functions.

In 1925 a scheme was proposed but nothing came of it, and it was only in 1929 that a deputation was sent to London to see the Lord Mayor.

The cities of Cologne and Liverpool are very similar in their needs and the opportunities for satisfying them. Their populations are about equal and both are largely industrial. There was

the southern and western sides which had been useless for many years; and the fact that the new residential suburbs built since the war to relieve the housing shortage, in which the Council has taken care to leave land open for recreational purposes.

At Cologne the belt of fortification has been turned into a belt of parks and gardens and at Mungersdorf they have made a 198-acre stadium, using the old fortifications for parts of the equipment. In one place a swimming bath has been made in an old rampart. Liverpool has not had need of fortifications. But the city has had need of houses and new suburbs, and

The National Playing Fields Association is the authority on these matters and considers that there should be five acres of open space for every 1,000 persons. The four of them allotted to recreation in the city of Liverpool so far, in spite of the number of fine public parks there have been no more than 31 acres of such land for every thousand persons. And so in one of the new towns, the new town of the ancient Hundred of West Derby, one of the new towns on the northeast side of the city, the new stadium is to be built. It will purchase the proportion right and making Liverpool the first city in England

TILDEN RANKED

AWARDED LEADERSHIP IN MIDDLE STATES—MERCUR SECOND

rankings, approved here Monday at a special meeting of the Middle State Lawn Tennis Association's executive committee.

Tilden was awarded the leadership largely in reason of his triumphs as a standard bearer of the United States in American, European and Davis Cup competition, his outstanding achievement being his victory in the national finals.

Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa.,

his performances in the major events in this country. He won the Pennsylvania and middle states championships and figured prominently in the Delaware Turf championship. He also won a place on the Davis Cup

Telephone Bates

ON TOLL CALLS CUT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announces a new schedule of telephone rates on toll calls will become effective Jan. 1, representing an annual

Approximately 45,000,000 calls a year, the majority of them interstate calls, will be affected, the announcement said. On most station-to-station anytime calls there will be a reduction of 10 cents to points from 60 to 50 miles distant, and similar reductions will be made for other services.

and long-distance rates that the American Telephone & Telegraph company and its associate companies in the Bell System have made less than three and one-half years.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia. (AP)—Coe College's Midwest Conference football championship team has elected Frank Frisbee of Garner, Ia. fullback, as honorary captain for the season just closed. Frisbee was honored under the new plan that

Y. TELEPHONE APPROPRIATION
NEW YORK—New York Telephone company authorized expenditure of \$13,0610 for new construction throughout

inning of the year now totals \$106,726.7, of which \$93,748.495 provides for extension of facilities in the metropolitan district.

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BUOYANT TONE DEVELOPS IN STOCK PRICES

President's Message Factor —Rail, Utility, Electrical Shares in Lead

CLOSING PRICES

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NEW YORK—Easily the most buoyant share market since the early stages of the short covering rebound from the November crash, the market today, following the reading to Congress of President Hoover's address, showed a strong upward movement. The reading of the message was a factor in the market, but most people were willing to give the Administration the benefit of the doubt.

A short interest in the market has been growing for the last two weeks, and the rally today was quite pronounced before the delivery of the message at noon. However, the rally advanced took place in the afternoon, prices reaching their height in the final hour.

It was noticeable that stocks making the widest gains were those of companies standing to gain most from the Administration's program of expansion and its benevolent attitude toward the great railroad, public utility and building industries. For once, investors stood aside from the market, with the large short interest in the final hour.

Commodities were buoyant with stocks, wheat and cotton selling appreciably higher.

Low-Priced Rails Strong

Public utility and railroad shares were the most active in the morning trading, while copper stocks and miscellaneous shares took up more of the late in the trading. It took no great power of prophecy to guess that President Hoover in his message would say something at least mildly bullish on the railroad and utility situation.

Rails were more active and stronger than they have been since last summer. Buyers of copper and other issues, which in general are the stocks of the less favored rails.

It was assumed that if an era of mergers is ahead, the weak roads will be taken over by the strong and that therefore the low priced rails in the market. Advances ranged from 1 to 6 points in such issues as Missouri Pacific, Western Pacific, Western Maryland, Kansas City Southern, Lehigh Valley and St. Paul.

Short Covering in Coppers

The late move in the coppers bore all the earmarks of hurried short covering, as did the dip in numerous assorted stocks. Gains in the market on the tape amounted to 2 to 4 points. If it did nothing else, the rally in coppers and other recently depressed shares revealed in part the influence which bear selling has had in putting prices down.

Steel companies, led by the group and was largely the pace-maker for the general market. Other pivotal issues, such as General Electric and American Can, were quite buoyant.

Food shares sold at or near their best prices since the break. Specialties in many food lines were up. Columbia Graphophone climbed higher. Motor body issues, chemicals and the railway equipments attracted attention.

Credit Situation Favorable

Credit considerations were more favorable than otherwise. Call money continued plentiful and cheap, but the prospect for further gold shipments was enhanced by strength in the foreign exchanges.

Call money ruled at 4 1/2 per cent through, with the usual offerings at 2 1/2 per cent. The market for time money was available at 4 1/2 per cent, with would-be borrowers bidding 4 1/2 per cent for 30-day maturity.

There is now no lively expectation of any change in the local discount rate this week. On the contrary, some surprise is felt that no further reductions from the 5 per cent level have taken place at out-of-town institutions. Perhaps one reason is that member banks are still finding it difficult to liquidate loans on inflexible collateral, which retards their payment of discounts at their reserve banks.

Maintenance of cheap money here does not seem to have helped the situation much. Out-of-town banks are not sending their funds to New York, but are calling on this center for money to some extent.

Foreign Exchanges Strong

Sterling, French francs, Swiss currency and Swedish krona were strong among the buoyant features of the market. Part of the strength may have been due to maturing short-term loans made by foreigners, the credit thus released being taken home owing to the drop in interest rates here.

The end of the week usually sees some firming up in foreign currencies. The movement is now so pronounced because of the slack money market here that December is expected to be a month of substantial gold exports.

A substantial move in the public utilities was explained in the morning by the report that President Hoover's message would favor continued state regulation of the utilities, rather than federal supervision. The report was assumed that state regulation would be more favorable than federal control.

As it turned out, the message was moderate enough in its suggestion of cooperation between state and federal regulation of interstate power transmission.

Lower Commodity Prices

A decline of 1 1/2 per cent in commodity prices for November is reported by Dun's. The decline in October was half of 1 per cent. For the last few months commodity prices have been declining, but so gradually that no great harm to business has been done. Most goods advanced in last months drop, the principal losses occurring in farm products and metals.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

Open High Low Last
Dec. 17.03 17.03 17.03 17.03
Jan. 17.17 17.17 17.17 17.17
Mar. 17.33 17.33 17.33 17.33
May 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50
Jul. 17.67 17.67 17.67 17.67
Oct. 17.83 17.83 17.83 17.83
Spots 17.55, up 25 points.

New Orleans Cotton

Open High Low Last
Dec. 17.03 17.03 17.03 17.03
Jan. 17.17 17.17 17.17 17.17
Mar. 17.33 17.33 17.33 17.33
May 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50
Jul. 17.67 17.67 17.67 17.67
Oct. 17.83 17.83 17.83 17.83
Spots 17.55, up 25 points.

Chicago Cotton

Open High Low Last
Dec. 17.03 17.03 17.03 17.03
Jan. 17.17 17.17 17.17 17.17
Mar. 17.33 17.33 17.33 17.33
May 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50
Jul. 17.67 17.67 17.67 17.67
Oct. 17.83 17.83 17.83 17.83
Spots 17.55, up 25 points.

Liverpool Cotton

Open High Low Last
Dec. 17.03 17.03 17.03 17.03
Jan. 17.17 17.17 17.17 17.17
Mar. 17.33 17.33 17.33 17.33
May 17.50 17.50 17.50 17.50
Jul. 17.67 17.67 17.67 17.67
Oct. 17.83 17.83 17.83 17.83
Spots 17.55, up 25 points.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

CLOSING PRICES

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The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used, in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, DEC. 7

College Football
Georgia Tech-University of Georgia (WJZ Chain). From Athens, Ga., with a Georgian announcer—William (Bill) Munday Jr. 1:45 p. m.

Grand Opera
"Aida" (NBC-WJZ Chain). Portions of Giuseppe Verdi's great Egyptian pageant opera by the Chicago Civic Opera Company. 10 p. m.

Rhythmic Music
Ted Fiorio's orchestra (Chicagoettes). Vocal trio (WJZ Chain). Chicago hotel orchestra and three radio Brox Sisters. If above name is any clue. Our guests are as good as yours. Chicago Celebrities. 8 p. m.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS). 8 and 11 p. m.

Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; Josef Kosterer, director (Laundry Owners-WEAF Chain). Show and picture music in the popular "Laundry Land Lyrics" period. 8:30 p. m.

Barbara Blanchard, soprano; Myron Nixley, tenor; Walter Behan, director (Laundry Owners-NBC Pacific). West coast edition of above program. 9 p. m.

Ray Ingraham, Paramount Orchestra (CBS). 11:30 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees (WEAF Chain). Final hour on the network. 12 p. m.

Tugene Sings: Ted Fiorio's orchestra (Silly-NBC Chicago). Negro spirituals and popular dance music. 8:30 p. m.

"Temple of the Air" (Temple-NBC Pacific). Two pianos, male quartet and dance orchestra. 8 p. m.

Walter Behan's Musical Musketiers (NBC Pacific). One hour. 11 p. m.

Will Gansseder's Hotel Whitecomb Band (KGO). 12 p. m.

Local and Instrumental
Gold Spot Orchestra, Hans Barth, conductor; tenor soloist (Graton & Knight WJZ Chain). 6:30 p. m.

Adia Kuznetsov, bass; soprano soloist; Don Voorhes, conductor (Gillette WJZ Chain). Two bass solos and duet. "White Horse" Association. French and Russian composers by the orchestra. 9:30 p. m.

Stage and Screen (Paramount-Public-CBS transcontinental). 10 p. m.

Patricia Hernandez (KGO). A program of true serenades. Philip Ashcroft, tenor soloist. "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark" is heard as a flute and clarinet duet. 8:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles
"The Guardsmen" (WJZ Chain) Song of the southland by male quartet. 6:15 p. m.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS) Negro spirituals by Negro quartet. 8:30 p. m.

Recitals
Mme. Lolita C. Gainsburg, pianist (WJZ Chain) Contemporary Americans as Varley, Carpenter and Gainsburg. Also Debussy's "Moonlight" and "Garden in the Rain." 8 p. m.

"Songs of Fifty Years Ago" (WOR). Musical lecture illustrated with examples by Sigurd Spaeth, noted for his researches along this line. 9 p. m.

Orchestra
Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain) Featuring some Scandinavian and American composers. 6 p. m.

Walter Damrosch and his symphony orchestra; Floyd Gibbons, "Adventures in Science" (General Electric-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Glimpse of overture to "A Life for the Czar," two Debussy nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Holidays." Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1." Lekeu's "Adagio for Strings" and "Teachings by Saint-Saëns." 8 p. m.

Henry Hadley and symphony orchestra (Gulbransen-CBS) Characteristic Southern, Oriental, operatic and ballet music with a symphonic accompaniment of the very Harlem "Moanin' Low." 9:30 p. m.

Blumher Music (WJZ Chain) Continental music. 11 p. m.

Sketches and Music
"Nite Wit Hour" (CBS). Original interpretations of Jesse James. 6:30 p. m.

"The Family Four in Bermuda" (WJZ Chain). A buggy ride in Bermuda. 7 p. m.

"Mr. and Mrs. Graybar" (CBS transcontinental). One can never tell about the appearance of visiting relatives from old pictures of them. 9 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (KGO, KOMO). Three dramatic sketches suggested by songs. Musical background of organ and mixed quartet. 10:15 p. m.

Educational
New York Philharmonic Symphony Children's Concert (WOR). Eminent conductor's juvenile musical lecture from Carnegie Hall. 11 a. m.

Talks
"The New Business World" (WEAF Chain). Radio service for business conducted by Merle Thorpe. 8 p. m.

"National Farm and Home Hour" (WJZ Chain transcontinental). 1 p. m.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 8

NEW YORK—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCB, 8:10 a. m.—9:30 a. m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGH, 12:40 p. m.—2:20 p. m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., by WABC, 12:40 p. m.—2:20 p. m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 6:00 p. m.—8:40 p. m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCB, 8:10 a. m.—9:30 a. m.

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MIAMI, FLA.—Tourist accommodation for winter months, mostly season, suitable for families. 1229 S. W. 7th St. P. J. REPPENHAGEN, Mgr.

DOLL OUTFITS
PATSY DOLL, outfits like little girls' own; dainty frocks, 2 for play, 1 for party, with matching shoes and accessories. 1229 S. W. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS \$2500 to \$25,000. The undersigned provides a thorough or organized service of 15 years' experience. Through which preliminary are necessary to obtain positions. The caliber indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements: your identity covered and present position protected. No registration bureau; send only name and address to: R. W. BERRY, 120 Devon, 120 Devon Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATTRACTIVE OPENINGS for current saleswomen on our growing field force. Smart, intelligent women are offered an opportunity to sell finest corner of the world. Increased demand caused by popular new silhouettes. Styles enables capable women to earn \$2000 and more per year, depending entirely upon ability. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonuses. Our simple, practical selling plan builds sales for you. For complete information, write to: GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. T-18, Springfield, Mass.

HOUSES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 FISTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Established 1905. For those desiring rest and relaxation in a beautiful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville, 1234. Virginia Threadgill Edith M. Emmons

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comfort and attention for those desiring rest and study: 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Dress Manager, East Falls Church, Va.

Tenacre Inc.

THE TENACRE COMPANY, INC. PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Best Home of retirement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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REAL ESTATE

EFFIE WALTON, REALTOR
In the famous little city
Los Angeles, CALIFORNIA
We Sell Service
Will co-operate with buyers everywhere
Write for Plan

Swan

Swan, with music by H. Maurice Jacquet, book by William S. Brady and Alonzo Price, lyrics by William S. Brady. This musical romance of a Vienna life nearly a century ago is one more proof of the returning taste of theatergoers for melody.

This opera is steadily pleasing to the ear, with its waltzes and marches, with never a marked touch of jazz.

Edward Sell Jr., with operatic fervor the solos allotted to him as the handsome guardsman who is affianced to Gabrielle, whom he has never seen, and with whom he falls in love when he meets her as a member of an opera troupe singing under an assumed name.

As Gabrielle, Vivian Hart is modest in manner and sweet of voice.

Lina Abanabel, who was brought up on Viennese operetta, carries off the part of the daughter of a comic general, who is acted by Florenz with an eccentricity that many persons in the audience found highly laughable. Laine Blaire is a bouncing and pretty mistress of the inn.

And so when we see Mary Pickford in all Katherine's wedding finery fall off a horse into a mire, in which pigs are wallowing, and see her struggle out bedraggled with mud and rain, we cannot help having a twinge of resentment. Then we recall that this whole episode, only vastly more violent in details, is described in Shakespeare's play. Quickly resentment changes to good humor as we watch the outlandish honey-moon behavior of Petruchio, his howling of songs to keep Katherine awake, his tossing of her bed to the four corners of the chamber, and finally his lapse into submission when she heaves a stool at his head with conclusive marksmanship.

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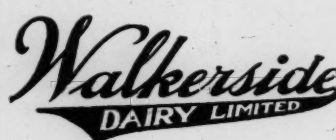
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.
Where: Ireland, England and the Antarctic.
When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: A British explorer and an intrepid pioneer to southern ice. Beginning prosaically enough, he was born in Ireland, educated at Dulwich College, entered the mercantile marine. But soon Shackleton realized that he belonged to the company of those who hear an irresistible call, urging them forth by that indescribable attraction of adventure into the unknown. Those unseen forces he called his "little voices," and obey them he must, whether or not he chose.

He went first as a member of Captain Scott's antarctic expedition of 1901-1904; then there were three expeditions of his own, on the second of which he reached a point 97 miles from the south pole, but was then obliged to turn back, and from the third of which he did not return. In recognition of the achievement of that voyage of 1908, Shackleton received a knighthood. Such are the bald, bare facts of his life. Yet how little do they indicate the nature of the sacrifices which Shackleton made in contributing to our knowledge of the world in which we live! His book, "South," gives some slight impression of the honesty of purpose, the courage and perseverance in the face of untold hardships and dangers. No one who heard Shackleton lecture on his exploits will ever forget his impressions of this man, made most certainly of the stuff of heroes, in the midst of a ready-made, machine-like world.

Shackleton was a captain to be loved as well as obeyed; he was always the leading spirit of the expedition. To glance at his strong face is enough to convince one of the worth of this man, who having escaped only by a seeming miracle with his own life and that of a few companions, returned to rescue other members of his expedition who were marooned on Elephant Island. Road Amundsen said of his fellow explorer: "His name will always be written in the annals of antarctic exploration in letters of fire."

A Word a Day

Predispose

To understand this word, it is first necessary to examine "dispose," which means "to arrange, make ready, prepare, adapt; also to incline the thought of, to give a tendency, inclination, or receptivity to."

"To predispose," then, is to do all this some time beforehand, "to make ready, prepare an easy susceptibility or bias." The prefix "pre" shows that the effort to dispose was mapped out well before.

The word is derived from the French, who coined it by adding the Latin *pra*, "before," to their verb *dispo*, "to arrange, order, dispose." "Pre-dispose" is accounted the third syllable; the *e* sounds as in *even*, as in *it, o, as in old, s, as z*.

"The predisposing cause of the financial panic was said to be fear."

Note: Webster's first choice to accept as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What per cent of the earth's surface is covered by deserts?—Odds and Ends..... 20
2. How has Wigner von Blasen-berg, a famous Swiss police dog, become an important factor of the Swiss police?—Notes from Geneva..... 20
3. What American theater manager was sometimes called the "Napoleon of the Drama"?—One Minute Biographies..... 20
4. What is the annual upkeep of eighteen American battleships?—Editorial..... 20
5. What is the difference between "adhesion" and "cohesion"?—Word a Day..... 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Save a thing long enough, we are told, and it will come in style again. The saying, judging from their shape, might be the last word in modernistic art.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: The colonial highway that sold for \$50 in Philadelphia is easily maintaining its right to the title.

Life: The statesman of the future will not boast that he was born in a log cabin. He will begin his autobiography: "My people were a one-car family."

Winston-Salem Journal: There is a suspicion that Mayor Jimmy Walker got the solid tailor vote.

Detroit Free Press: The poorly paved ice road has at least one compensating advantage: It generally is poorly furnished with unsightly signs.

A Quotation for Today

THE head, and the heart, are not more vitally connected than thought and virtue.
—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

Odds and Ends

Motor Noises Banned

Unnecessary noises caused by motorcars are to be outlawed in London. The Ministry of Transport has issued an order guiding magistrates as to what should be considered legal offenses. The banned noises include: Unnecessary tooting of horns, grinding and squeaking of brakes, flapping of loose solid tires, excessively loud horns, the clatter of badly packed truck loads, backfiring engines, and unnecessary grinding on shifting.

Opal Pavements

Prof. Otto Quelle of Bonn University has reported to the Berlin Geographical Society a locality in Siberia where opals are so plentiful that the coarser grades are used as paving material.

Largest Granite Block

The largest single block of granite in the world is considered to be Pompey's pillar, in Alexandria. The monument was erected in 207 A. D. and rises 88 feet, and is nine feet in diameter, weighing 246 tons.

New World Wonders

In a contest conducted by the Merchants' Association of New York to determine what constituted the "Seven Wonders of New York" the following seven received the highest number of votes: Woolworth Building, the subway system, "Great White Way," Metropolitan Museum of Art, Holland Tunnel, Statue of Liberty, and New York's sky line.

U. S.-Canadian Bridge

The world's largest bridge span is between Detroit and the Ontario shore and is 1850 feet long between towers and 152 feet above the river.

Lindbergh's New Plane

A new special plane built for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh at Burbank, Calif., will have a gasoline carrying capacity of 540 gallons.

Australian Phones

Australia now ranks sixth on the list of nations for percentage of telephones to population, having more than 500,000 telephones in use.

The Children's Corner

Billy Guards the Chickens

A True Story
"PETER! Peter! Puss. Puss. Puss! Where is that little cat? He has not been in for his food all day. He is always straying away from the house. How am I to keep him at home?" and Peter's mistress looked quite concerned.

At that moment, as if in answer to her question, Billy, the big fluffy sheep dog appeared, looking up into his mistress's face with his soft, faithful eyes, as if to say, "Can I be of use?"

"Why, Billy, you are the very person I need. I want you to keep after Peter for me, and see that he does not stray beyond the gate. Where can he be now? You must go and find him."

Billy gave a little bark and trotted off as if he understood every word.

In a short time he came back driving Peter in front of him as he had seen his father drive the sheep, and after that day he made himself Peter's friend and guide.

Every time Peter wanted to go outside the gate, Billy would stand in the way with a growl and say, "No you don't, Peter. It is against the rules." And in a short time he had taught Peter obedience. He never went outside the gate again, and his mistress had no more trouble.

One day, in the springtime, some little yellow chicks were hatched out in the incubator. The weather was still cold, and Billy's mistress put them in a cage with some sand at the bottom, and brought them into the house to keep them nice and warm.

The next day was sunny so she carried the cage into the brick courtyard at the back of the house, and let the little chicks out to run about and peck up their food, while Billy stood by, looking on with much interest.

And then came a ring at the front door bell, and the maid announced an unexpected visitor. Billy's mistress hurried off into the house and forgot all about the little chicks for awhile, until suddenly remembering them, and knowing that Peter would be sure to be in the garden since Billy had trained him so well, she excused herself to her guest and ran back into the yard. But the chicks had disappeared, and instead of them she saw Peter frisking round and round with curiosity, trying to get near Billy, while Billy, who was lying

near the cage, growled and barked at the little cat.

Billy's mistress went quietly up to him, and there, in a ring made by his two great paws, were all the tiny chicks, safe and warm, and happy with the faithful sheep dog acting as protector.

There is some sort of catch about it, of course; but the fact remains that only five pieces of the gear of a ship are called "ropes"; the rest are called "lines," gaskets and the like.

The five ropes are: the man-rope, or what a landsman might call the "hand-rail" of the accommodation ladder; the foot-rope, which is stowed beneath the yard from mast to yard-arm, and on which the men stand when handling sail; the bolt-rope, that is the rope which edges the sail as the hem of a handkerchief; the bucket-rope, or bucket handle; and the bell-rope.

Some old sailors will suggest the tow-rope as a sixth, but that is not correct, because it is more properly called the hawser.

Apart from these, nothing aboard a ship is called a rope. A landsman may call them ropes, but then a landsman usually thinks that a sheet is a sail and a bend a knot!

The next time you happen to see a sailing ship, try the question on a friend, and let him spend a few minutes trying to estimate the number of lifts, and bunt-lines, and clew lines, and braces. He will never guess that there are only five ropes among the lot of them.

Hardware Store Puzzle

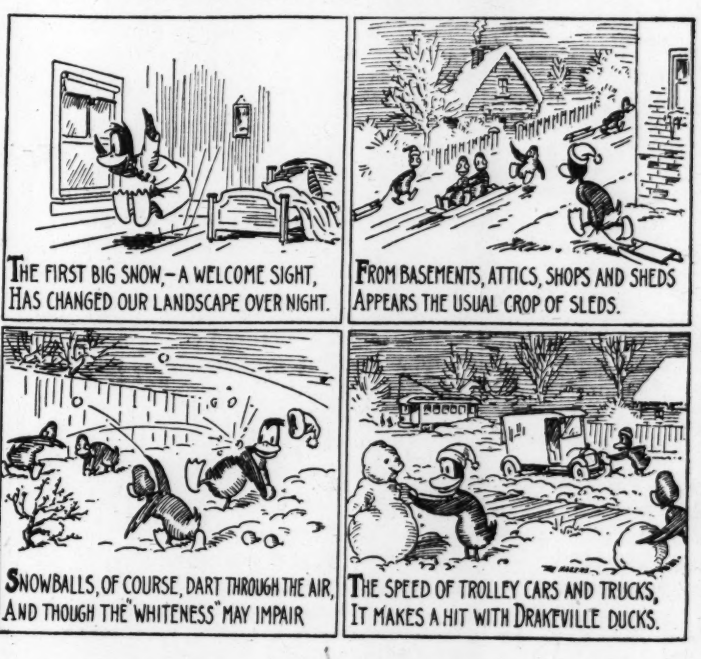


What Four Articles Found in Hardware Stores Are Pictured Above?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Recipe Puzzle: Apple.

The Adventures of Waddles



THE FIRST BIG SNOW—A WELCOME SIGHT, HAS CHANGED OUR LANDSCAPE OVER NIGHT.

FROM BASEMENTS, ATTICS, SHOPS AND SHEDS APPEARS THE USUAL CROP OF SLEDS.

SNOWBALLS, OF COURSE, DART THROUGH THE AIR, AND THOUGH THE WHITENESS MAY IMPAIR

THE SPEED OF TROLLEY CARS AND TRUCKS, IT MAKES A HIT WITH DRAYVILLE DUCKS.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Firemen

Fort Worth, Tex.
THE members of the fire department of Fort Worth are determined that if their efforts to prevent it can avail, no child here shall miss the joy of Christmas toys. They have made an appeal to those in the community who may have such objects, discarded because they are out of repair or look worn, to bring them in, and with tool kits and paint boxes are usually engaged. In their spare moments, in placing them again in a condition of serviceableness and attractiveness.

It is rather a whimsical sight to see sturdy men whose fingers are clumsily unused to such delicate tasks, and whose accustomed post of duty is where the danger of fire threatens, bending patiently over some doll whose eyes or limbs need "fixing," or welding paint brush to embellish anew the side of some once grumpy and valiant little wagon. They become so absorbed in this pleasant occupation that the call to their normal duties, when it comes, is apt to provoke an expression of impatience as the object in hand is laid tenderly aside in the quick response which habit has taught.

It is a whimsical sight, to be sure, but a very appealing one as well, because in it one may see the animating force of the love which underlies it. Childish hearts will glow on Christmas morning. It is certain, where there had not seemed the possibility before, and surely not a little of the warmth will also be felt in those prosaic fire stations as well. The alchemy of love will have touched both alike.

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THE SPOT FOR QUAL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

President Hoover's Message

"I WISH to emphasize," says President Hoover, in opening his message to Congress, "that during the past year the Nation has continued to grow in strength; our people have advanced in comfort; we have gained in knowledge; the education of youth has been more widely spread; moral and spiritual forces have been maintained; peace has become more assured. The problems with which we are confronted are the problems of growth and of progress."

In commenting upon this message we may possibly overlook the President's enumeration of things actually accomplished, and take up rather those which he urges upon Congress as contributing to growth and to progress. For example, in the first section of the message, he declares that he is about to affix his signature to the protocol of adherence to the Court of International Justice and will present it to the Senate with the request for approval "at some time when it is convenient to deal with it." Presumably this indicates that the President will withhold this important business until after the senatorial tangle over the tariff bill shall have been in some measure unraveled. But he leaves no doubt regarding his own desire as to what the Senate should do when he says that the statute has already "been amended to meet the Senate's reservations and to go even beyond these reservations to make clear that the court is a true international court of justice."

The doubt about advisory opinions has been completely safeguarded. Our adherence to the International Court is, as now constituted, not the slightest step toward entry into the League of Nations." In view of these facts, certified to by the President, and in view, furthermore, that the platforms and the Presidents of the party in power have been uniformly in favor of American adherence to this World Court, there would seem to be reason to expect favorable senatorial action.

Before Mr. Hoover's inauguration there was public recognition of the fact that his Administration would take an especial interest in drawing closer the bonds of the United States with the South American countries. His trip to South America immediately after his election was an earnest of this purpose. He now declares that in order to accomplish it he intends "to secure men long experienced in our diplomatic service, who speak the languages of the peoples to whom they are accredited, as chiefs of our diplomatic missions in these states." If this purpose is fulfilled, it will go far toward strengthening the diplomatic relationships of the United States with South American countries. In Europe, French is accepted by even the most non-Gallic of nations as the language of diplomacy. But in South America national pride is always offended by a Minister or Ambassador who cannot speak the Spanish or Portuguese which is the language of the country to which he is accredited. But even more than by this project, the President will allay any incipient hostility in Latin-American countries by his declaration of the purpose to get the marines out of those states in which they are now maintained as speedily as possible. Of the situation in Haiti, which is troubling not merely the Haitians, but American observers of a course which seems to be the negation of proper American political ideals, he expresses the purpose of sending a commission to the island to review and study the problem. This is an admirable purpose, and will be the more admirable if the President can select for his commission individuals who are not identified with either side of the violent controversy which has long waged over American procedure in that island.

Concerning national defense and military outlay, the President calls for a halt "of the continuously mounting expenditures," and he expresses his hope that the pending London conference and the Kellogg pact will finally help to attain this end. The prospects of peace he declares "never better than today." And elsewhere in his message he urges very properly more liberal appropriations for the work of the State Department, the department which should be to peace what the War and Navy Departments are to war. Important as its functions are, the State Department has always been starved by Congress. That is perhaps somewhat due to a certain aloofness and a kind of superiority complex manifested toward Congress by the personnel of the department. However this may be, it is quite time to recognize that any arm of the Government which exists for the purpose of averting war should be at least as liberally supported as those arms which have for their end the waging of war.

Business will be gratified by the President's recommendation for the immediate reduction of income tax rates, and also by his discussion of the aftermath of the stock panic. Conditions arising out of that business phenomenon do not appall him. He points out that the influence of the Federal Reserve System has prevented any crash of the financial system or inflation in the prices of commodities. But he does declare that the psychological effect of stock market disasters of this nature in the past has always been to cause unemployment or the reduction of wages, and the retrenchment of construction. As is well known, President Hoover immediately began the organization of industry for the

purpose of meeting this menace, and secured hearty co-operation from the heads of great industries and from Labor. He says, concerning the result of these conferences and recommended measures:

I am convinced that through these measures we have re-established confidence. Wages should remain stable. A very large degree of industrial unemployment and suffering which would otherwise have occurred has been prevented. Agricultural prices have reflected the returning confidence. The measures taken must be vigorously pursued until normal conditions are restored.

The Nation that so warmly applauded the swift and certain method adopted by President Hoover for meeting the menace of industrial depression will equally applaud his estimate as to the results attained.

In his discussion of the tariff, Mr. Hoover shows a notable restraint, failing to echo in any way the impatience which the country has manifested toward the proceedings in Congress. Beyond expressing the feeling that it would be helpful if action should be taken at an early moment, and renewing his plea for the maintenance of the flexible tariff as provided in the existing law, he shows no indication of willingness either to criticize or to advise the legislative branch. Probably the feeling with him is strong that the Executive has said all that should be said on this subject, and that the matter which Congress failed to handle in the special session may be expected to receive suitable attention in the regular session.

In the main this message, which incidentally is one of the shortest of the regular messages issued by a President of the United States, expresses the views of a business man at the head of the Federal Government. He pleads for the substitution of Government-owned buildings for rented quarters, not merely in Washington, but in other cities, for economic reasons. He suggests the increase of the federal contribution to highway funds, with a view to stimulating the improvement of farm-to-market routes. He insists that further railroad consolidations are necessary to best systematize transportation systems, and asks legislation to simplify consolidation methods, and withal to protect public interests. He recognizes the fact that the Government-owned fleet is becoming antiquated and that new vessels must be built in order to justify the award of postal contracts. An investigation of the wisdom of permitting national banks to establish branches is suggested, and a commission to consider the question of Muscle Shoals, the latter not merely to report as in the past, but with authority to complete contracts with public service corporations for the operation of that plant.

On the question of prohibition the President recognizes that his primary duty is to enforce the law, and his suggestions are made for such changes in administration methods as may assist this enforcement. He does not suggest the transfer to the Department of Justice of the whole prohibition bureau, but merely the federal functions of detection and prosecution, while leaving to the Treasury control of the distribution of industrial alcohol and legalized beverages. And he further urges reform in court procedure of cases arising under the prohibition law.

The message is so brief, so specific in its recommendations, and touches so large a variety of matters in which the public is immediately interested, that it merits general study. Indeed, such attention by the individual citizen is peculiarly desirable at this moment when threats are being made by politicians in the legislative branch of the Government of opposition to all Hoover measures, irrespective of their merit, simply because they have been put forth by the President. Beyond doubt there is some exaggeration in the newspaper reports of the strength of the opposition of Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans in Congress. Yet that antagonism exists. In individual instances it is bitter enough to produce a willingness to oppose useful measures, if by so doing the President can be embarrassed or injured. There is little likelihood that this program will be successful, but the best method of meeting and defeating it is for the people to respond to the appeal which this presidential message makes for their support.

Russia's Modern Pilgrims

AMID the clash and reverberation of conflict in Manchuria the world has almost let slip unnoticed the dramatic incident of the thousands of colonists of German descent, chiefly Mennonites, who are demanding the right to leave their Russian homes. For long and weary months these colonists have been growing more and more restive under the whip of atheistic propaganda and tax reprisals.

Finally, without permission from the Communist state to depart, nor with any other state ready to receive them, they descended on Moscow bag and baggage, demanding permission to join the members of their faith in far-off Canada. Imagine the predicament of official Moscow, which wants to retain its grain producers, when suddenly an important agricultural colony breaks up housekeeping.

To understand the situation from the point of view of the Mennonites, we must remember that their tenets acknowledge no authority outside the Bible and the enlightened conscience of the individual. Originally in 1523, as a small prophetic minority, they revolted from the state church in Zurich, Switzerland. When the Empress of Russia, Catherine, heard of their persecution, she offered them land and freedom to live according to their conscience. About 2000 left Prussia in 1788 and many more in 1824. They settled in Saratov, Samara, and in the Caucasus. At first they suffered much in the new country, but they had liberty. Then in 1874 their previous exemption from military service was suddenly abrogated. About 15,000 retaliated by leaving for Canada. The Tsar in alarm sent his minister to effect a compromise; service in the forest was substituted for military duty.

The present unrest, then, is nothing new in the history of the Mennonite group. On the other hand, at the very least it means that the Soviet Government has been less successful with this group than the Tsar. Their grain has been requisitioned; they have suffered religious persecution and been badgered about until they were ready to risk all—homes, fields, even personal security—and venture forth once again in a new crusade for freedom.

Unfortunately, at Moscow they found the Canadian Government was loath to welcome

them immediately. Then the German Government hesitated to grant transit visés. Eventually the Soviet State, tired of waiting, started them on their way to Siberia. At last Germany has agreed to admit 4000, but now will the Soviet Government reverse the course of their journey?

The plight of the Mennonites has its lesson for all peoples and nations. They are a brave little band of courageous fighters for freedom of conscience. Their struggle is a welcome reminder that willingness to sacrifice for ideals is still necessary—in Russia and in every country. For long is the journey, difficult the road, to freedom. Liberty, after all, is a thing which must be realized anew every day, and often, when nearly achieved, it is lost because it is taken for granted that the battle is won.

Putting History on Ice

GREAT BRITAIN'S new Central Library for the Cinema, for which a building is to be acquired in London, opens up possibilities of greater interest, perhaps, to coming generations than to the present one. There are many remarkable contemporary events which may be seen in motion pictures today—but supposing there were authentic audible pictures of Columbus embarking on his voyage to the New World, or the Pilgrim Fathers arriving in America, or Shakespeare acting in one of his own plays! Yet films comparable with these will be available for posterity. From the screen famous men and women of today will speak present-day history directly to the people of coming centuries.

On the present generation in all countries rests the high responsibility of preserving historic films and talking records suitable for transmission to future ages. It is only recently that steps have been taken in Great Britain to found an institution which should become a sort of record office for films believed to have historic value. At this central library films made in various parts of the British Empire will be examined and classified, and those deemed specially worthy of preservation will be put in "cold storage." The Scott antarctic film is one that has been acquired. An Indian picture, "Imperial Delhi," is another. There are obviously countless similar opportunities for all countries to select memorable scenes in the national life and perpetuate them for the benefit of future generations.

Something might be said for preserving all films that are made, just as all British books are preserved in the British Museum. But as this course, in England at any rate, would certainly be deemed too expensive, wise selection is a matter of duty for the present and of vast interest for the future. Important ceremonial events, scenes from the Great War, and records of travel and exploration, should obviously have a place. Pictures showing President Hoover and Mr. Macdonald, G. Bernard Shaw or Henry Ford, the opening of Parliament or scenes in Wall Street, should be included. But perhaps what will most of all interest persons 200 or 500 years hence will be intimate, characteristic pictures of ordinary men and women going about their everyday affairs. The librarians of the cinema must look on the present with the eyes of the future.

Funny Fish

THE Chinese sage who remarked that there are more fish in the sea than have ever been caught would have found his words confirmed had he known Dr. William Beebe. Dr. Beebe has just returned from Bermuda with nearly 1000 species of fish, taken from waters where ichthyologists had previously recorded a scant 800 varieties.

Deep-sea fish which swim through the blackness of great depths equipped with their own "electric" lighting plants—a "cold" light which has spurred the search for a self-perpetuating source of illumination—are included in Dr. Beebe's catch. Marvelously colored fish, which had to be quickly copied in paint before their colors faded, came up with many of the nets, each of which required two hours to be pulled to the surface so that the release from pressure of as much as 2000 pounds to the square inch would not injure the specimens.

There was a black fish, shaped like a dirigible, with a tentacle ten times the length of its body trailing from its nose like the mooring rope of an airship. And there was a tiny round fish, one-twenty-fifth the size of a silver-dollar, which would have grown up to be an ocean sunfish nine feet thick and weighing more than one ton. The list goes on, and museum experts will work month after month classifying and reproducing the finds of Dr. Beebe's thirty-second expedition.

The operations off Nonsuch Island were greatly aided by the facilities provided by the Bermuda Government. Dr. Beebe's difficulty was not the scarcity of material, but rather that the field was so rich that he could not hope to exhaust it. The respective depth areas prove to be like the latitudes of the earth, each with its own characteristic type of animal life. Those who would search the bottom of the sea for sunken gold would find but a fraction of the wealth which Dr. Beebe brings to the surface—new knowledge in which all may ultimately share.

Editorial Notes

"What is expected of the woman in business?" was asked by Miss Sarah Harris of the National Light Association at its annual meeting, and she answered her own question with, "The same that is expected of the man." And why not? With the same training, why should there be any distinction?

A new English watch has neither hands nor dial, the hours and minutes being shown similarly to the record of miles and fractions on an automobile speedometer. It is to be hoped, however, that there is but one correct speed.

Now comes a Chicago financing company that says the time has come to sell airplanes on the installment plan. "Pay up or you stay down!"

Irrigation in one year made 149,995 arid acres bloom in the United States. One watered stock that paid earned dividends.

"Every Man in His Own Language"

WHEN that great Negro interpreter of the white race to the black, and of the black race to the white, Dr. Kwegir Aggrey of Achimota, said that you can never really get to the heart of a people unless you can talk to them in their vernacular, he was only restating the lesson conveyed in the story of the Apostles at Pentecost when "every man heard them speak in his own language."

To depend on the mechanical interpreter is a sorry business, for too often he only succeeds in misinterpreting. W. J. W. Rooome, for long the East African secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, once told the writer how, in his early days among the African lakes, he was telling the story in English of Jesus on the Sea of Galilee. "A little ship sailed on the sea," he began. Subsequently, he discovered that his native interpreter, with a scanty knowledge of English, had rendered this, "A little sheep walked on the water," adding in a parenthesis of his own, "though I'm sure I don't know how he did it." Mr. Rooome then understood one reason, at least, why his audience had seemed somewhat bewildered and unresponsive.

Among the workers of the Christian church, therefore, none are really more important and fundamental than these "harmless drudges" as Dr. Samuel Johnson called them—the makers of dictionaries—the pioneers who blaze the trail to the inner consciousness of a people through making other newcomers, in their turn, masters of their language.

Edwin W. Smith, African anthropologist, and literary superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has therefore well entitled his new book, dedicated to these pioneers, "The Shrine of a People's Soul" (Edinburgh House Press, London, 2s. 6d.) in which he fascinatingly describes the humor and tragedies of a work in which he, himself, has taken such a leading and honorable part.

The "open sesame" of the dictionary maker is the equivalent for "What is this?" When he can point to an object and put this question, he has firmly set his foot upon the road of recording a new language. At first all seems to go satisfactorily, his chief difficulty being to find time to write down in his notebook the answers which he receives. No wonder the natives sometimes give him a name such as, "He who pesters us with questions."

But there are many pitfalls, and long hunts. A Congo missionary tapping the table in front of him, asked, "What is this?" He received a variety of replies, and imagined that he had hit upon a particularly rich language if it had so many names for a table. But he soon discovered that the replies had meant not only "table," but "to tap," "a plank," "a cloth," and "hardness." Another missionary who tried to run in the language before he could walk, found he had really been preaching about "stomachs" instead of "love," the two words being very similar, while not long ago the unhappy discovery was made in South India that a marriage hymn that had for some years been a favorite, contained a line which, literally translated, meant, "Save us in mercy from married happiness," while another began, "Lord, kick us out gently, gently," presumably an attempt to render, "Lord, dismiss us with Thy blessing!"

For years Mr. Smith, while recording a language of Rhodesia, sought in vain for the word for "trust." It was only when, being on a rather flimsy ladder painting his

house one day, he heard one native say to another, "If I were the missionary, I wouldn't trust to that ladder," that he realized he had got the missing word.

Many tongues are entirely deficient in native words to convey certain elementary ideas regarding God and the universe. When the Moravians went to work among the Mosquito Indians they had to create words for "heaven," "holy," "married," forgiveness, and "mercy." The last two they rendered beautifully, if at some length, as "taking a man's fault out of your heart," and "The law of God's white heart." "Forgiveness" in Eskimo is a "made-up" word, meaning, "Not being able to think about it any more."

The Bible translators' task is hardly less difficult when similes and expressions used in the originals would convey no meaning, or a distorted meaning if rendered directly. What is the use, as in Persian, of talking about "white as wool," when the local sheep are all black; of talking about snow to West Africans who have never seen it; or of cows to folk who know no animals larger than pigs and dogs? Perhaps the most amusing instance of "free translation" is that of the rendering of the line, "The wild asses quench their thirst," in the Solomon Islands' version of the Psalms. The ass is unknown in a land where pigs are practically the only animal. Merely to use the native word for "drink" was not sufficient, and so the passage has been rendered, "The cannibal pigs drink water to stop hiccoughs!" We may smile, but the idea of the wild creatures meeting a physical need is thereby truly conveyed to the South Sea Islander.

Such a phrase, too, as "fishers of men" may arouse grave misunderstanding in certain quarters, for some natives in the Manus Island, it was discovered, at first thought that it had a reference to cannibalism! But to substitute one idiom for another may be risky. "How shall I translate, 'Far be it from me to do this thing,'" a New Guinea missionary asked one of his catechumens. "Oh, have the exact phrase," was the reply. "We say, 'May I speak to my mother-in-law (a forbidden action) before I do this thing.'" That idiom, however, does not, I believe, appear in the Papuan Bible.

In the tropics and in the arctic, in the Far East and under the Southern Cross, devoted men and women, nearly all of them missionaries, have worked, and are still working, as patient interpreters of the word and of the Word. It is the glory of their work that their primary, though not their sole, concern is that through their labors that universal book, the Bible, may be rendered in every tongue under heaven. Not only is the Book of world-wide import and appeal, but as Professor Moulton has said, "The Holy Ghost spoke absolutely in the language of the people, as we might surely have expected He would," and no other book will so well bear translation, and translated "speak to the condition" of its readers and hearers.

In modern times its spread began with the translation into Malay and Mohican. Today it is available in 886 tongues, 815 of which have been recorded and put into type since 1801. And the work is still steadily going on. In all parts of the world the work of Dr. Johnson's "drudges" is laying the foundations of a literature, preserving tongues, and helping in the mutual understanding of peoples. Above all, it is creating a highway of the Spirit, and enlarging and enriching the understanding of the world's peoples.

H. W. P.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

FERNAND CHAVANNES, a well-known French engineer, draws an interesting comparison in Foreign Trade between the growth of the automobile industry in France and the United States. He points out that there are 32,000,000 motor vehicles in the world, 25,000,000 of which are in the United States, and 1,008,000 in France. Of the 6,300,000 miles of practicable roads in the world, 5,000,000 miles are in the United States and 628,000 in France. There are 505 cars per hundred kilometers in the United States, and 174 cars per hundred kilometers in France. But while the French "expense budget" per kilometer is 1583 francs, the American is only 1015 francs. The French automobilist, therefore, pays for his car, and the cost of running it two and a half times what the American pays.

From 1920 to 1925 the number of automobiles in France increased by about 20 per cent each year; from 1925 to 1929 there was a marked falling in the buying of new cars. The latest estimates indicate that there are 1,008,000 automobiles in France, and 94,863 in the French colonies; this would seem to leave an ample margin for the extension of the French production of cars for the home market. Although nothing like the demand that exists in the United States appears likely from the French public, there is no reason why France, which is now estimated to be a richer country than Great Britain, should be behind her neighbor in her purchase of automobiles. In this respect the French have a considerable leeway to make up, for, whereas the British can boast of 1,238,200 cars in circulation, the French have only 1,008,000, and of course France is a bigger country. It is all a matter of price, as M. Chavannes points out, and French firms must adopt methods of mass production. Cheaper production would mean higher wages, and the French automobile worker would thus be able to buy his own car. It is a hopeful sign that the price of the French car has considerably declined. But the French manufacturer has a long way to go before he reduces the cost of production to the American scale, while the cost of owning and operating a car in France is a heavy handicap on purchases.

Paris is taking measures to protect itself against floods by the construction of a number of reservoirs, two of which, one in the Morvan and one in the Haute Marne, have already begun, while two more are to be built at Beauregard and Fremoy. It will be about five years before this work will be completed, and in the meantime new projects are being discussed in the shape of artificial lakes on the Cousin, a tributary of the Yonne, and in the regions of the Grand-Orient (north of Bar-sur-Seine) and the Der (southwest of Saint-Dizier); these undertakings would, if carried out, be on a larger scale than anything yet attempted. But they would have the great advantage of putting an end once for all to floods in Paris, while at the same time replenishing the waters of the Seine in the dry season. Moreover, these reservoirs, especially the larger ones, would prove extremely useful in supplying electricity in large quantities, and the new lakes could, it is thought, be made attractive to tourists. In this way the cost of construction would be to some extent covered, and if German reparation deliveries, such as machinery and cement, could be used in constructing the reservoirs, the bill would be still further reduced.

Letters are now being sent from Paris to Madagascar by air mail, the route chosen being across the desert of Sahara via Gao, Banghi, and Elizabethville to Mozambique, thence over the Indian Ocean to Majunga in Madagascar. The journey is thus most interesting, for the aviator passes over territory which is little known. It must, indeed, be a strange experience to camp in tropical forests a few days after leaving Paris, and to have the roar of the lion as a lullaby, instead of the hoot of the taxicab.

The French film industry is now making up for lost time in the production of talkies, and next year, according to illustration, the French public will have an opportunity of hearing 100 per cent talkies of home manufacture. That France should be so backward in this matter does seem very odd to the American public which has become used to

the talkies. There are, of course, talkies to be heard in the big cinemas in Paris, but, if the total number of movies be considered, there are comparatively few of the new invention to be found. In the suburbs of Paris and provincial cities one may hunt for the talkies in vain. It was "The Jazz Singer" that first introduced the talkies to the French public; this was not, however, a real talkie, but what the French call "Le Film Sonore." Lost time is now to be made up, for two big cinema groups are being formed to provide the French public with new thrills in picture land.

A group of South American journalists recently toured the chateau district of France. They were members of the Latin Press Congress which met this year in Touraine, and an enjoyable time they had with their European colleagues, traveling from Blois to Saumur. The congress was held at Tours, a city with many historical monuments dating from the time when the English penetrated this part of France during the Hundred Years' War. At Chinon the journalists stood amid the ruins of the castle where Jeanne d'Arc met the Dauphin and picked him out, although he was disguised, from among his companions, as the future King of France. Villandry with its charming gardens, Loches with its massive castle and ruined citadel, and the streets of medieval houses, and Chenonceaux, the dancing bears of countless centuries. How long is it since a bear danced on any English green? We had always understood that they did no more because of our humane suspicions that they danced not for pleasure and had no happy time upon the road. But Germany has investigated the matter more profoundly. All the bears that danced in Europe came, we are informed now, from the Pyrenees, and it was the hereditarily gifted inhabitants of one village who led them. Now bears are scarce on the Pyrenean slopes and the villagers have taken to other trades. The approved principles of kindness to animals bid us rejoice. Yet which is better for bears, that they should be preserved and fostered, at the cost of some tramping the roads and dancing, or that they should be eliminated by the economic pressure of civilization? A hard question. —Daily Telegraph (London).

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

The Dancing Bear

BEARS have gone out. This report comes to us from Germany. Our children will scoff at it. There never were so many bears in nurseries as now, and never were the bears at the Zoo so bountifully worshipped. But for them the bear, whether as a small effigy to be embraced or a droll creature begging for fruit and sweets, and the sage Baloo who was Mowgli's pedagogue, is essentially genial and benign. Not such were the bears of our fathers, the bears whose passing Germany laments.

It makes a man feel old to remember that he has seen on English highways a melancholy muzzled bear led by a strap by a dark, shaggy, and altogether exotic man. These are the bears which are only now vanishing from Germany, the dancing bears of countless centuries. How long is it since a bear danced on any English green? We had always understood that they did no more because of our humane suspicions that they danced not for pleasure and had no happy time upon the road. But Germany has investigated the matter more profoundly. All the bears that danced in Europe came, we are informed now, from the Pyrenees, and it was the hereditarily gifted inhabitants of one village who led them. Now bears are scarce on the Pyrenean slopes and the villagers have taken to other trades. The approved principles of kindness to animals bid us rejoice. Yet which is better for bears, that they should be preserved and fostered, at the cost of some tramping the roads and dancing, or that they should be eliminated by the economic pressure of civilization? A hard question. —Daily Telegraph (London).

China Awheel Now

THE statement by Donald Skinner, advertising manager of the General Motors Corporation of Japan, that twice as many automobiles were sold in China during the first six months of 1929 as were ever sold in any entire year previously, may come as a surprise to many Americans in view of the revolution-torn and economically unhappy condition of that country.

But, politics or no politics, the East has no more been able to resist the lure of the automobile than the West has, and China's economic development has been progressing despite all her wars. The growth of the automobile trade has inevitably brought an improvement in the road system, and while the Chinese roads, judged by American standards, are still poor, they have been adequate enough to open large sections of the country. Of course, every new road means an extension of the productive activity of the land. —Detroit Free Press.